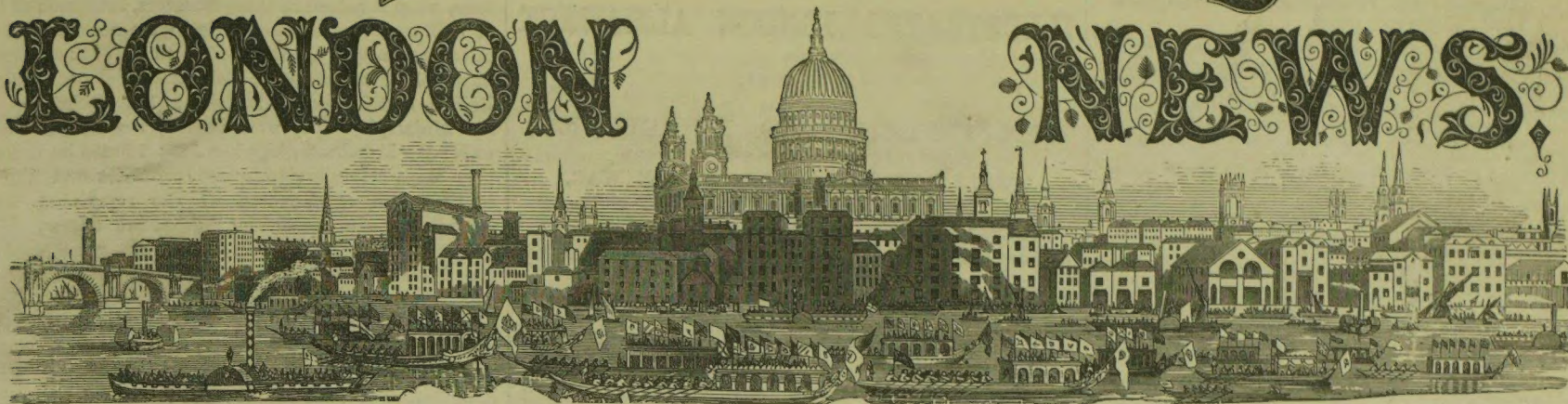


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1998.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



ABANDONMENT OF CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE IN THE BAY OF BISCAY, AT DAYBREAK. OCT. 15.  
FROM A SKETCH SUPPLIED BY CAPTAIN CARTER, OF THE CLEOPATRA.

## BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell, of a son.  
On the 16th inst., Viscountess Helmsley, of a daughter.  
On Aug. 13, at Dunmore, Orford, Victoria, Mrs. Fairie, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church of Bowdon, Cheshire, by the Rev. Arthur Gore, Vicar, and Canon of Chester, Francis Hicks, of Plymouth, merchant, and of Buntingford Park, near Plymouth, to Grace Caroline, daughter of the late James Black, Esq., of Buenos Ayres.

On the 17th inst., at Brooklyn, U.S.A., by the Rev. C. C. Hall, Thomas Benjamin, eldest son of the late Edward Bowring, Esq., of East Moulsey, Surrey, to Annie Kinsman, third daughter of James How, Esq., of Brooklyn, U.S.A.

On the 29th ult., at St. George's Chapel, Lisbon, by the Rev. T. Godfrey P. Pope, Oswald B. Ivins, of Lisbon, to Antonia Quilez y Perez, daughter of the late Senor Dn. Manoel Quilez, of Madrid.

On the 26th inst., at Sutton Montis, Somerset, by the Rev. R. Blake Peole, George Reid, of Oporto, to Alice Georgina, daughter of the late Rev. E. Whiteley, Rector of Sutton Montis.

## DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Middleton Lodge, Belleville, Ontario, Harriet Alice, second daughter of the late William Randolph Eppes, Esq., Deputy Commissioner-General, in her 36th year.

On the 20th inst., Anne, widow of the Rev. John Holmes, of Gawdy Hall, Norfolk, aged 93 years.

On the 26th inst., at Seascall, Ann Eliza, wife of John Lindow, Esq., of Elton Hall, Cumberland, aged 68 years.

On the 19th inst., at Ashted Park, Surrey, the Honourable Mrs. Mary Greville Howard, in the 93rd year of her age.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 3.

## SUNDAY, Oct. 28.

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. St. James's, noon. Rev. William St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. E. Wright, Minister of Grosvenor Chapel; 8.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. Whitehall, closed.

## MONDAY, Oct. 29.

Hare-hunting begins. Moon's last quarter, 2.21 p.m. Accession of Albert, King of Saxony, 1878. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, Oct. 30.

For Indian Relief Fund: Reading by Miss Amy Sedgwick, Music, &c., Mansion House, 4 p.m. Southwell Agricultural Show.

## WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

Louis I., King of Portugal, born, 1828. Ross Sixth Annual Poultry, Pigeon, and Dog Show (two days).

## THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

All Saints' Day. Redham Orphan Asylum, foundation to be laid of Aveling Memorial Church, 1 p.m. Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Serjeant Cox on the question, "Has Man a Soul?"). Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Perkin on some Hydro-Carbons obtained from the Homologues of Alkane Acid, &c.; Mr. M. M. Muir on Estimating Bismuth volumetrically).

## FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

All Souls' Day. Michaelmas Law Sittings begin. Governors' Benevolent Institution, general court, elections, Willis's Rooms, noon (the Earl of Harrowby in the chair). Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.

## SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Professor Ayrton and Perry on Ice as an Electrolyte). Organ Recital Pow and Bromley Institute, Mr. F. G. Ogbourne at 8.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
October	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
17	30.334	41.3	31.5	71	4	52.0	33.5	WSW. WNW. NW.	184	0.000
18	30.309	36.7	30.1	79	2	49.8	28.5	SW. W.	90	.000
19	30.207	42.5	37.3	83	9	53.8	29.5	W. SW.	151	.000
20	30.096	48.8	40.0	74	4	59.1	29.7	SW.	160	.000
21	29.834	51.4	45.0	80	—	55.4	43.5	S. SSW.	343	.040
22	29.740	53.7	49.7	88	8	59.8	49.0	SW. WSW.	342	.150
23	29.394	47.3	47.3	100	8	56.0	38.7	WSW. SSE. SW.	238	0.210

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.347	30.363	30.258	30.133	29.906	29.800	29.510
Temperature of Air	46.0°	34.3°	40.2°	50.3°	52.9°	56.8°	51.1°
Temperature of Evaporation	41.1°	31.9°	38.3°	47.1°	47.5°	51.2°	50.3°
Direction of Wind	W.	NW.	W.	SW.	SSW.	SW.	SSW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 12	5 37	6 5	6 36	7 12	7 53	8 35
10 39	11 14	12 2	11 53	12 22	1 3	1 39
5 12	5 37	6 5	6 36	7 12	7 53	8 35

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft. by "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), from Ten till Seven o'clock. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programmes will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.

Fantasties, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (Sixth Season), on MONDAY, NOV. 5, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Half-past Three. Vocalist, Mr. Santley. Accompanist, Mr. Zerlini. Stalls, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.—Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Chappell's; Musical Agents; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (FREE BY POST, 1s. 2½d.).

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FOR

1878,

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FINE ART, &amp;c.

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Government Offices and Officers; Bank of England and London and Westminster Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1877; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Postal Regulations; Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1877-78; Eclipses in the Year 1878; together with an amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, AMY ROBESART, Messrs. J. Fernandez, W. Terris, E. F. Edgar, A. Glover, Lincham, Douglas, F. Moreland, Brooke, G. Weston, Lilford, Morris, H. Vaughan; Mesdames Willes, Harriet Coveney, E. Stuart, Adair, D'Arcy, Vincent, &c. Preceded by SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. To conclude with THE CONSCRIPTION. Prices in 6d. to 45s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THE MOONSTONE, by Wilkie Collins. A New Drama, altered from the Novel. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30. Box-Office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE MOONSTONE, on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, at 2.30. Box plan now open, OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoo, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational séance, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORRIS, Manager.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, A HAPPY BUNGALOW; AT THE SEA-SIDE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and No. 204, Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

EVANS'S, COVENT - GARDEN.—NOTICE.—These celebrated Supper-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir of Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Joughmans; and the best available Comic talent. Suppers after the Theatre.—Proprietor, J. B. AMOS.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877.

The tremendous gale which swept across these Islands on Sunday night and Monday morning last has prepared our minds to look with more than common interest into the annual *Wreck Register* recently issued for the year commencing on the 1st of July, 1875, and ending on the 30th of June, 1876. Accompanied, as that document usually has been, with a *Wreck Chart* for the same year, showing the spots off the British coasts upon which Wrecks and Casualties have occurred during the twelve months reported on, it is unquestionably a publication but too well fitted to inspire melancholy reflections. Although we gladly admit that the increased losses and disasters now brought under notice are due—in part, at least—to the mention in the Board of Trade returns of a considerable number of casualties which would not have been thought, some time back, of sufficient importance to be included in them, we fear that the conclusion drawn from them is undeniable that accidents at sea are yearly increasing in number. For example—the total number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions, in or near the waters of the United Kingdom, during the year 1875-6 is given in the *Wreck Register* as 3757, being 167 in excess of the number reported in the foregoing year. We are bound to add that this is not an increment of an isolated character. Almost every successive year the like phenomenon is exhibited, the figures representing shipping disasters off our coasts being constantly augmented. Of course, this is due, in part, to the greater extent of the mercantile fleet employed, and, in part, also, to the more frequent and violent atmospheric disturbances that may have occurred. But, on the whole, it will have to be admitted, we think, that much of the excess to be deplored must be attributed to the operation of causes which technical care and skill might well have prevented.

We shall not attempt any minute analysis of the statistical information contained in the *Wreck Register* for 1875-6, nor, indeed, is it necessary to the main purpose we have in view. It will suffice to present our readers with some of the more general groups of facts relating to the subject. We observe that of the number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions recorded in the present *Register*, comprising, as we have already intimated, a total of 3757,

502 were cases involving "total loss," 1076 were described as "serious casualties," and 2179 "minor accidents." Altogether 4554 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,028,000 tons, were involved in these disasters, inasmuch as in cases of collisions two or more ships were necessarily involved in one casualty. Of these 4554 ships, 3602 are known to have belonged to Great Britain and its dependencies, with British certificates of registry; 152 (including five of her Majesty's ships) were British vessels not registered under the Merchant Shipping Act; 720 are known to have been ships belonging to foreign countries and States; the country and employment of the remaining 80 ships included in the Record of which we are speaking are unknown. Of the British ships, 2678 were employed in the British Coasting Trade, and 1076 in the (Oversea) Foreign and Coasting Trade. Of the total number of wrecks, 775 were collisions, and of the remaining 2982, 425 resulted in total loss, 851 resulted in serious damage, and 1706 were minor accidents. The total losses are thus described as to their causes: 176 happened when the wind was at the force of a gale, and are classed in the returns as having been caused by "stress of weather;" 111 are ascribed to inattention, carelessness, or neglect, 29 arose from defects in the ship or in her equipments; and of these 29 no fewer than 19 appear to have foundered from unseaworthiness. Of the total losses, 64 appear to have arisen from various other causes, and of the remainder (34 of which were missing vessels) the cause of loss is unknown. Glancing next at the 851 casualties resulting in serious damage but not total loss, and setting aside collisions, 357 happened when the wind was at the force of a gale, 202 were due to carelessness, 94 from defects in the ship or her equipments, and the rest from various and unknown causes. We need not pursue the analysis further. We shall only add that during the past year 345 smacks and other fishing-vessels were wrecked or disabled on our coasts. The localities of the wrecks are thus given:—East Coast, 2119; South, 427; West, 822; North and West of Scotland, 83; Irish Coast, 275; Isle of Man, 12; Lundy Island, 12; and Scilly Isles, 7. The winds most fatal to shipping during the past ten years have been westerly, and the most destructive have been winds from the south-west. The total number of lives lost was 778—148 less than those lost in the previous year.

The most cursory glance at even this sketchy outline of statistical facts will show that there is some cause at work in the management of our Mercantile Marine to which a very large proportion of our shipping disasters must be ascribed, but which cannot be set down as "inevitable." We should be sorry to cast any reflection upon ship-owners, as a class. All dangerous industrial enterprises tend to beget an habitual want of precaution, too frequently fatal, at some time or other, to life and property. But it can scarcely be held creditable to the class of men engaged in navigating our trading craft along the Coasts of the United Kingdom that so extensive a proportion of the accidents which occur to them should happen, not because the elements are unkind, but because human conduct is so thoughtless. Our Tars, perhaps, are their own worst enemies. Too many of them, incapacitated by intemperance, expose the property of others and their own lives to perils as superfluous as they are destructive. It is earnestly to be hoped that education will gradually form in them other habits, and that both at sea and on shore the rough work of the world may be done with as thoughtful a care as the safer and more congenial employments which minister to the wants of society.

The denser the darkness the brighter the light that gleams through it. We have seen the gloomier side of the picture; let us now turn to the brighter. We are told that, while 778 lives were lost, not fewer than 4358 lives were saved, from the wrecks that occurred in 1875-6. Our coasts appear to be lined with apparatus suitably fitted up and managed for the rescue of mariners in their hour of distress. Prominent among them are the Stations of the NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION. The *Wreck Chart* brings this fact under notice at a glance. The geographical outline of the coast—of the Eastern Coast especially—is marked with a red spot wherever this noble Institution has a boat, and it is gratifying to observe how, wherever wrecks are most frequent (marked in the Chart by a black dot) they are faced by an almost continuous line of red, indicating the presence of Life-Boat Stations. At each of them the co-operation of local committees and sturdy boatmen is secured, and each is closely looked after by three Inspectors of Life-Boats, with a view to obtain as complete a system and as perfect efficiency as possible. 267 life-boats are thus brought under the management of the Institution. £8000 were expended in the year 1875-6 to volunteer crews going afloat in these boats for saving life or for quarterly exercise. Such noble efforts, and the invaluable results they have succeeded in accomplishing, as we are informed they have, have won the thorough appreciation, not only of Englishmen, but also of English-speaking people throughout Europe and the world. It is, perhaps, one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, of our Benevolent Institutions. Dependent as it is for its resources upon the voluntary contributions of the public, it should not, and we are confident it will not, appeal in vain for that measure of help which will enable it to pursue and to extend its career of usefulness on a scale commensurate with the demands of the noble mission it has undertaken. None, surely, who

contemplate the perils to which our sailors are at all times exposed, who know the terrible straits to which they are oftentimes reduced, or the inestimable worth of the service which they render to their country, can fail to take a lively interest in an Institution so fraught with blessings to our seafaring community. Its plea is irresistible; its success should make all of us proud; its work is one to which, in some shape or other, we should all be eager to lend a helping hand.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral Castle yesterday week from the Glassalt Shiel. The Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maude of Wales, lunched with her Majesty on Saturday last. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon arrived at the castle as Minister in attendance, and dined with the Queen. On Sunday her Majesty, and Princess Beatrice and the Princess of Wales, with her three daughters, who came from Abergeldie, attended Divine service, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. The Marquis of Hertford, Lieutenant-General Ponsonby, Mr. Charles L. Peel, and Dr. Royle arrived at the castle on Monday. The Queen received at dinner the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Hertford, and Mr. Charles L. Peel, and Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph. The Hon. Alexander Yorke left the castle.

The Queen held a Council at Balmoral on Tuesday, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Lord President, and the Lord Chamberlain. Mr. Charles L. Peel was Clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her usual daily drives. Messengers travel several times a day between Balmoral and Abergeldie to make inquiry on behalf of her Majesty as to the state of Miss Knollys.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe to be her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, in the room of Lord Vivian, who has resigned.

The Countess of Erroll and the Hon. Mary Pitt have left, and Lady Churchill and the Hon. Amy Lambert have arrived, at the castle. A detachment of the 21st Fusiliers, under command of Brevet-Major Bainbridge, has taken the place of the 79th Highlanders as a guard of honour to the Queen.

The Princess of Wales frequently visits her Majesty. Her Royal Highness is assiduous in her attention to Miss Knollys. Dr. Robertson has arrived at Abergeldie Castle on a visit to the Princess.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, and was received by the Duke of Edinburgh, the English Consul, and the authorities. Her Royal Highness was escorted on board the Osborne by a guard of honour. The Duchess sailed in the evening for Malta.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present at a harvest-thanksgiving service held at the Royal Chapel by Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, on Sunday last. The church was tastefully decorated. The Rev. Arthur Robins, of Windsor, officiated.

Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis of Lorne, and the other members of the Ducal family, left Inverary in the yacht Columbia yesterday week for Roseneath.

His Excellency Count Münster, accompanied by Countess Marie Münster, has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from the Continent.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marquise d'Harcourt have left the French Embassy for Paris.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Baroness Solvyns have returned to Grosvenor-gardens from Brighton.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left town on a visit to Earl and Countess Delawarr, at Buckhurst, Tunbridge-wells.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister returned to town on Saturday last from visiting Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, at Tatton Park, Knutsford.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Ladies Georgiana and Sarah Spencer Churchill, left Dublin on Monday for Westport House, Westport, the residence of the Marquis of Sligo. The Lord Lieutenant was received at Westport by a deputation of the town commissioners, after which their Graces, accompanied by Lord John Browne, proceeded to the mansion.

General and Mrs. Grant and their son left Charing-cross station by special train on Wednesday for Paris.

The coming of age of the Hon. Pauly Hastings, second son of Mr. Abney Hastings and the late Countess of Loudoun, was celebrated on Saturday last at Donington Park.

Lord Justice Amphlett has resigned his position as one of the Judges of the Intermediate Court of Appeal, in consequence of ill-health.

Great rejoicings have taken place at Bromyard on the occasion of the opening of a line of railway from Worcester, which was projected sixteen years ago, but which, owing to various causes, has been delayed in completion.

We learn from the *Renfrewshire Independent* that the handsome fountain which has been erected at "The Bonnie Wee Well on the Breist o' the Brae," near Paisley, to the memory of Hugh Macdonald, author of "Rambles Round Glasgow," &c., was dedicated on the 13th inst., with much ceremony.

The whole-length portrait of the Mayor of Wigan (Walter Mayhew, Esq.), subscribed for in commemoration of the opening of the new Market Hall, which Captain Mercier was selected to paint, and which is pronounced an admirable likeness, is to be unveiled on Tuesday next, the 30th inst.

During the past week several meetings have been held throughout the country at which public men have expressed their opinions on public affairs—education, the crisis in France, the Eastern Question, and the famine in India being the chief topics discussed.

Mr. W. E. Forster presided on Tuesday evening at a soirée of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute, and, in his remarks upon education, advocated the communication of instruction in matters above the elements of learning by the medium of the reading books in elementary schools.

On Wednesday the Mayor of Maidstone drove the first pile of a new bridge to be constructed across the Medway in that town, the Mayor of Rochester assisting in the ceremony. The bridge will cost £32,000, half of which sum is to be contributed by the Rochester Bridge Wardens. Subsequently the Mayor of Maidstone entertained a large company at luncheon.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Merchant Taylors have given £21 in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

An extensive enlargement of St. Peter's Schools, Great Windmill-street (built in 1871) has been completed.

A fête of a popular character took place at the Alexandra Palace on Wednesday, to celebrate the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

The prizes at the North London and Hackney School of Art were distributed on Monday evening by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

Lord Calthorpe, a member of the committee of management of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, has accepted the office of president, vice the Marquis of Bute, resigned.

Mr. Harvie Farquhar, the honorary treasurer of the Victoria Hospital, Queen's-road, Chelsea, has given £1000 towards the £4000 required for the purchase of land adjoining the Gough House site.

Two persons were burned to death on Tuesday by a fire at a house in the Mile-end-road. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Way and their six sons and daughters. One of the sons was a cripple, and the father, in an ineffectual attempt to save him, lost his life.

Sir Edmund Hay Currie on Tuesday evening distributed the Queen's prizes, certificates, and amount of scholarships gained at the recent examinations of the Science and Art Department to the successful students of the Old Ford-road School of Science and Art, Bow.

On Tuesday evening the forty-ninth anniversary of the Butchers' Charitable Institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. E. W. Williams, who was supported by the Lord Mayor. The subscriptions amounted to about £1000.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at the Mansion House the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the representatives of the metropolis in Parliament. The toast of the House of Commons was acknowledged by Mr. Lowe, and that of the Board of Works by Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, M.P., chairman of that body.

The following is the number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants) on the last day of the third week of October, 1877:—Indoor, adults and children, 37,797; outdoor, adults, 25,169; children, 14,972—making the total of both indoor and outdoor paupers 77,938. The corresponding total in 1876 was 78,072; in 1875, 81,725; and in 1874, 90,463. The total number of vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the third week of October, 1877, was 844, of whom 530 were men, 240 women, and 65 children.

The foundation-stone of a new wing to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Caterham, was laid last Saturday by Mrs. Charles Leaf, in the presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. The new wing, when completed, will afford accommodation for one hundred children, raising the total number provided for to 250. The cost of the new wing will be £8000, of which £4000 has been already subscribed. At the luncheon Mr. Holms, M.P., presided, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was present.

Mr. Deputy Breffit, late ex-Sheriff for London, was on Tuesday, at a special meeting of the Court of Aldermen, elected an Alderman for the Ward of Cheap, instead of Sir John Bennett, whom the Court refused to receive, though he has been thrice returned by the electors of the ward. Mr. Alderman Breffit took his seat for the first time as a magistrate at the Mansion House on Wednesday, and assisted Sir Robert Carden in the disposal of the business. The Lord Mayor has issued his precept for the election of a common councilman for the ward of Dowgate, in the room of Alderman Breffit.

The following is to be the route of the civic procession on Lord Mayor's Day, Nov. 9 next, as far as at present arranged by the committee, viz.:—Leaving Guildhall, to proceed through King-street, Cheap-side, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Aldersgate-street, Barbican, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, Worship-street, Norton-folgate, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Strand, to Westminster; returning by the Thames Embankment. The route is much longer than usual, but custom makes it necessary to perambulate the wards of the Lord Mayor Elect and the Sheriffs, which happen this year to lie in parts of the City widely apart. Contrary to usage, however, the procession will not pass the Mansion House.

The annual return of the number of gentlemen pursuing their professional studies at the eleven recognised metropolitan hospitals during the present session has been compiled for Mr. Charles Hawkins, F.R.C.S., the Government Inspector of the London Anatomical School. There is a considerable increase over the number of last year. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as usual, takes the lead with the large number of 394, including 194 freshmen; followed by Guy's Hospital, with a total of 338, including 112 new entries; University College 269, new entries 64; St. Thomas's Hospital 187, new entries 52; St. George's Hospital 128, new entries 35; the London Hospital 123, new entries 46; King's College Hospital 115, new entries 40; the Middlesex Hospital 112, new entries 35; St. Mary's Hospital 102, new entries 26; the Charing-cross Hospital 82, new entries 29; and the Westminster Hospital 29, including 9 new entries; making a total of 1879, against 1125 in 1876. The new entries alone this session amount to 597. It is stated that there is also a great increase in the provincial schools.

The October session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday. William Sharp, a clerk in the Brighton post-office, who was about to be married, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a £50 note from a letter, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Two young men, nineteen years of age, named Thomas Hyslope and John Denham, described as journeymen bakers, were on Tuesday convicted of having been concerned in a highway robbery on Blackheath in May last. The prisoners, who were strongly recommended to mercy by the jury on account of their youth, were each sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The trial of the four detectives and a solicitor, charged with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice in relation to the case of the Comtesse de Goncourt, who was swindled out of £10,000, was begun on Wednesday. The indictment consists of 220 counts; there are 110 witnesses for the prosecution, and a large number for the defence. It is expected that the trial will occupy at least three weeks. The indictment against Swindelhurst, the secretary, and Baxter Langley, the chairman, of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Company, and Saffery, an estate agent and auctioneer, on a charge of conspiring together to defraud the company of a large sum of money, came on for trial, and on Thursday evening the jury found all the prisoners guilty upon the count of conspiracy, and Langley and Swindelhurst guilty on the statutory counts. Saffery was recommended to mercy. Sentence was deferred, pending the consideration of a reserved point.

The Hon. George C. Brodrick was, at Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London, presided over by Sir Charles Reed, unanimously elected one of the representatives for Westminster, in place of the late Mr. Danby Seymour. The debate on the scheme of the School Management Committee respecting the instruction of pupil teachers and candidates at centres was again resumed and adjourned. Sir Charles Reed announced that over £500 had been collected by the children of the schools in halfpennies and pennies, with the greatest goodwill, for the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

The schedule of prizes of the Smithfield Club Show has been issued. The entries close on Nov. 1. For the Devon breed, in five classes, £220 is offered, and the same amount is distributed to Herefords and shorthorns. In the Sussex section of cattle there are also five classes, but the sum here is limited to £175 in all. For Scotch Highland cattle £85 is offered, and £85 for Scotch polled steers or oxen. Two premiums are to be awarded to Welsh runts, of the value of £15 and £10 respectively. There are three classes of cross breeds, which are often one of the most instructive features of the show, as they exhibit the power of particular breeds in crossing. The money awards for these are £135. The sum of £60 is offered for animals not coming under the above category. The distinct classes of sheep recognised in the schedule are twelve, and they are equally well treated in regard to prize-money. It is possible, according to the list of prizes, special awards, and cups, that the best ox or steer in the show may win £220; the best heifer or cow, £215; the best pen of sheep, £90; and the best pen of pigs, £25.

There were 2527 births and 1403 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 103, whereas the deaths were 48 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 36 from measles, 68 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 21 from whooping-cough, 47 from different forms of fever, and 25 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to fever rose from 19 and 29 in the two preceding weeks, and the 47 deaths last week exceeded the number returned in any week since October, 1873, and were 10 above the corrected weekly average; 5 were fatal cases of typhus, 36 of enteric fever, and 6 of simple continued fever. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had been 137 and 144 at the end of the two preceding weeks, further rose to 153 last week; the new cases admitted during the week were 42, against 28 and 44 in the two previous weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased during the seven preceding weeks from 108 to 259, further rose to 297 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 45; 178 resulting from bronchitis, and 89 from pneumonia. The death of a leather-dresser on the 13th inst., in Guy's Hospital, was referred to hydrophobia. This is the thirteenth fatal case of hydrophobia which has been registered in London since the beginning of this year, whereas only six were recorded during the year 1876. The mean temperature was 46°7 deg., and 3°1 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine was 35 hours, the sun being above the horizon 73 hours.

### MR. GLADSTONE IN IRELAND.

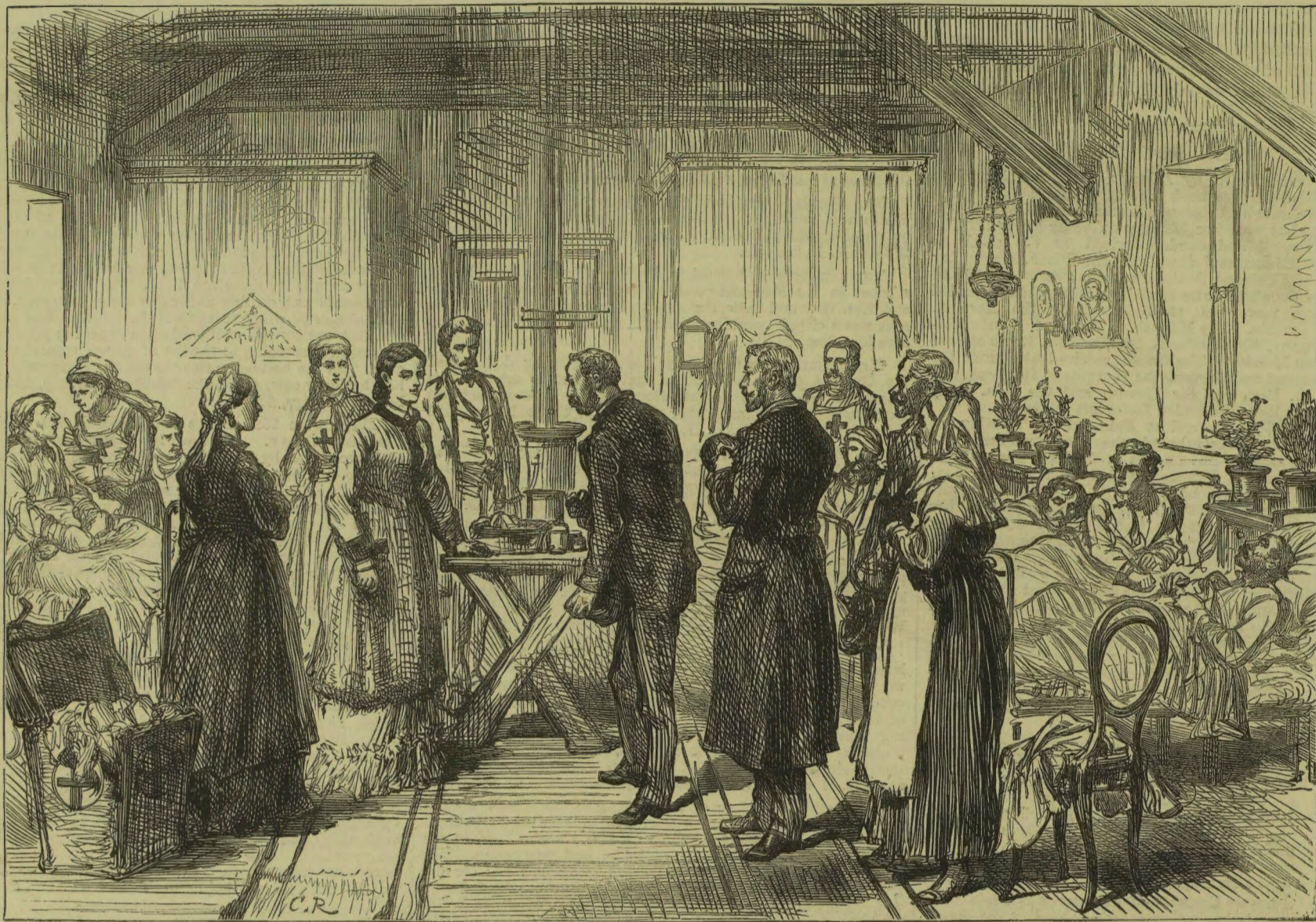
Accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and the Hon. Mr. Spencer Lyttelton, Mr. Gladstone went to Dublin on Saturday last. They visited Christ Church, which is in course of restoration, the Synod House, and the cathedral, where they were met by the Countess of Meath. The party afterwards drove, heartily greeted by the crowd, to the Viceregal Lodge, and, having lunched with the Lord Lieutenant, returned to Kildrudy. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. and Miss Gladstone attended divine service in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. Gladstone visited Trinity College, Dublin, on Monday, and was conducted over the buildings by the Provost and officials. A crowd of students who had assembled loudly cheered Mr. Gladstone, and called for a speech. He for some time resisted their appeals, but at length he addressed the students briefly from the steps of the museum building, and expressed the great pleasure which he had experienced in his visit to Ireland, and his gratification at having seen their famous University. Mr. Gladstone took luncheon with the Provost and the Fellows, and afterwards visited the Bank of Ireland, the Royal Irish Academy, and St. Patrick's Cathedral. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone visited the Lesser Sugarloaf Mountain, and walked about the neighbourhood. Accompanied by his daughter and nephew, Lord Meath, Judge Keogh, and Judge Lawson, Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday afternoon visited Kilkenny Hill, in the neighbourhood of Bray. All the places of interest in the locality, including the Druid Circle, the ruined church, and the monument erected to the memory of the young Duke of Dorset, were inspected by the party. On Thursday he was to leave Kildrudy for the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, at Coolattin. On the 29th Mr. Gladstone will go to Powerscourt; on Nov. 1 to Charleville, Lord Monck's seat; and subsequently, between the 1st and 6th of that month, he will visit the Duke of Leinster at Carton. He is engaged on the 6th to dine with the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College.

In declining an invitation from Major Crawford, brother of Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., to visit the North of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone says that, after much consideration, he has come to the conclusion that in the present state of Irish opinion he should do best to keep silent on public affairs.

The inspection by the Lords of the Admiralty was concluded at Chatham on the 19th inst. Their Lordships expressed their entire satisfaction, and the dockyard employés are to be granted a holiday. A banquet was given in the evening by their Lordships, on board the Enchantress, to Vice-Admiral Sir W. King Hall, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Admiral Fellowes, Lieutenant-General Erskine, and other officers.

The October Number of the *Quarterly Review* contains two of those half-statistical, half-anecdotal, descriptive articles, upon subjects of common social and domestic economy, which have long been a peculiarly agreeable feature of the *Quarterly*. The subject of one is "Carriages, Roads, and Coaches;" that of the other is "Lobster, Crab, and Oyster Fisheries." An essay on "The three extreme ideals, Caesarism, Romanism, and Socialism," appears to us crude and forced in its view of their analogy with one another, but the idea is not original, or very novel, and many thinkers have found it based on superficial points of resemblance. The biographical notice of the late French Constitutional politician Odilon Barrot is much more instructive; it is followed by an historical disquisition on the Mongols of Central Asia. Little need be said of the purely literary criticisms, which treat of some recent Italian poets, or versifying declaimers, and of Mr. Alfred Austin's social satires in verse. "The New Republic and Modern Philosophers" is a favourable review of that clever book which lately caricatured, in imaginary dialogues, the style and opinions of several well-known contemporary teachers. The reviewer himself takes whip in hand to flog them as severely as he can, but he is a clumsy performer in that line.

## WAR SKETCHES, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA'S HOSPITAL AT BUCHAREST:—TWO OF OUR ARTISTS VISITING THE HOSPITAL.

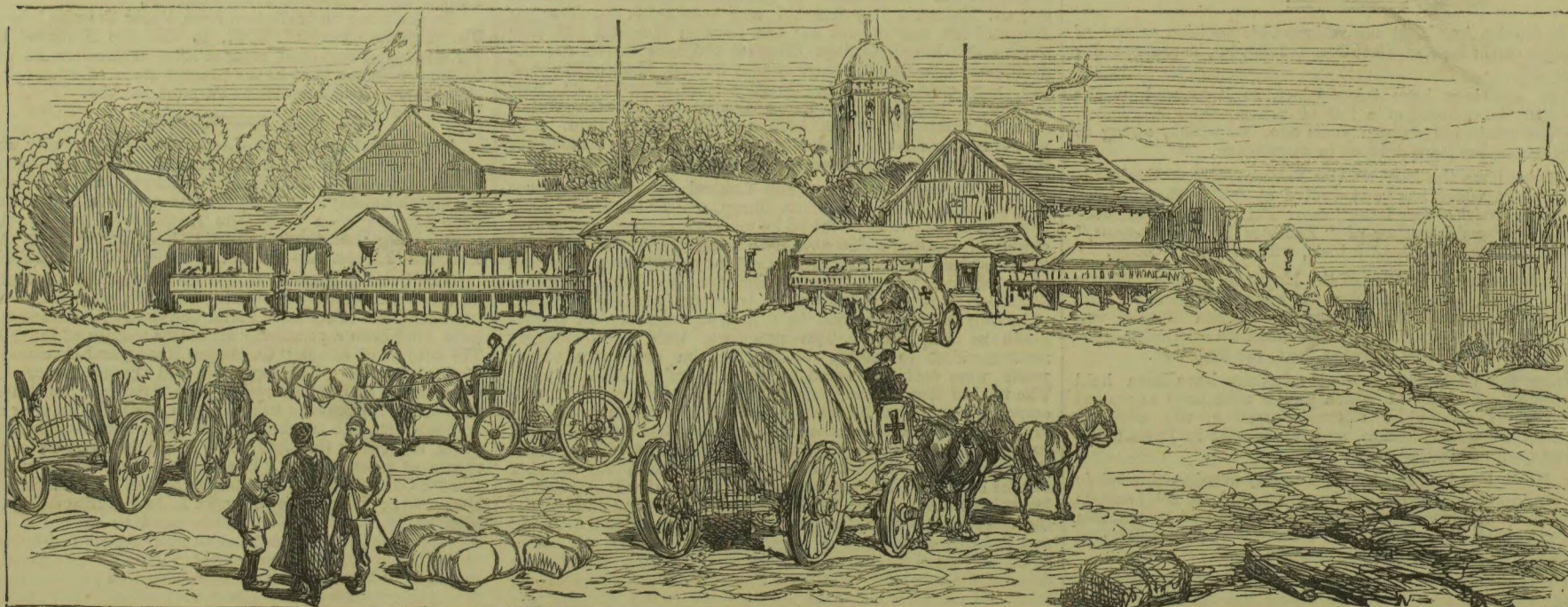
## ROUMANIAN WAR HOSPITALS.

Two of our Special Artists at the War, Herr Schönberg and Mr. Irving Montagu, have together visited the military Hospital at Bucharest which has been established and is managed and personally superintended by the Princess of Roumania. Her Serene Highness Elizabeth, wife of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the reigning Sovereign of that country and commander of its army in the field, is a German lady, a daughter of the late Prince Hermann of Wied, and is in the thirty-fourth year of her age. She is greatly beloved and revered by the Roumanian people; and her self-denying efforts and labours to mitigate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers brought to the capital have increased their admiration for her. In the preceding one of our Artists' two Sketches of this Hospital she is represented in the act of graciously receiving their visit, accompanied by two ladies of her household, and by the Dutch Consul at Bucharest, who stands behind the small table at the left hand of the Princess. Several of the patients, lying in their beds to the right and left, one taking a few spoonfuls of broth from the nurse's hand, show the reality of the humane work carried on in this institution. The exterior of the large house in which it is located is shown in the other Illustration. With reference to other arrangements lately made in Roumania, not by the Rus-

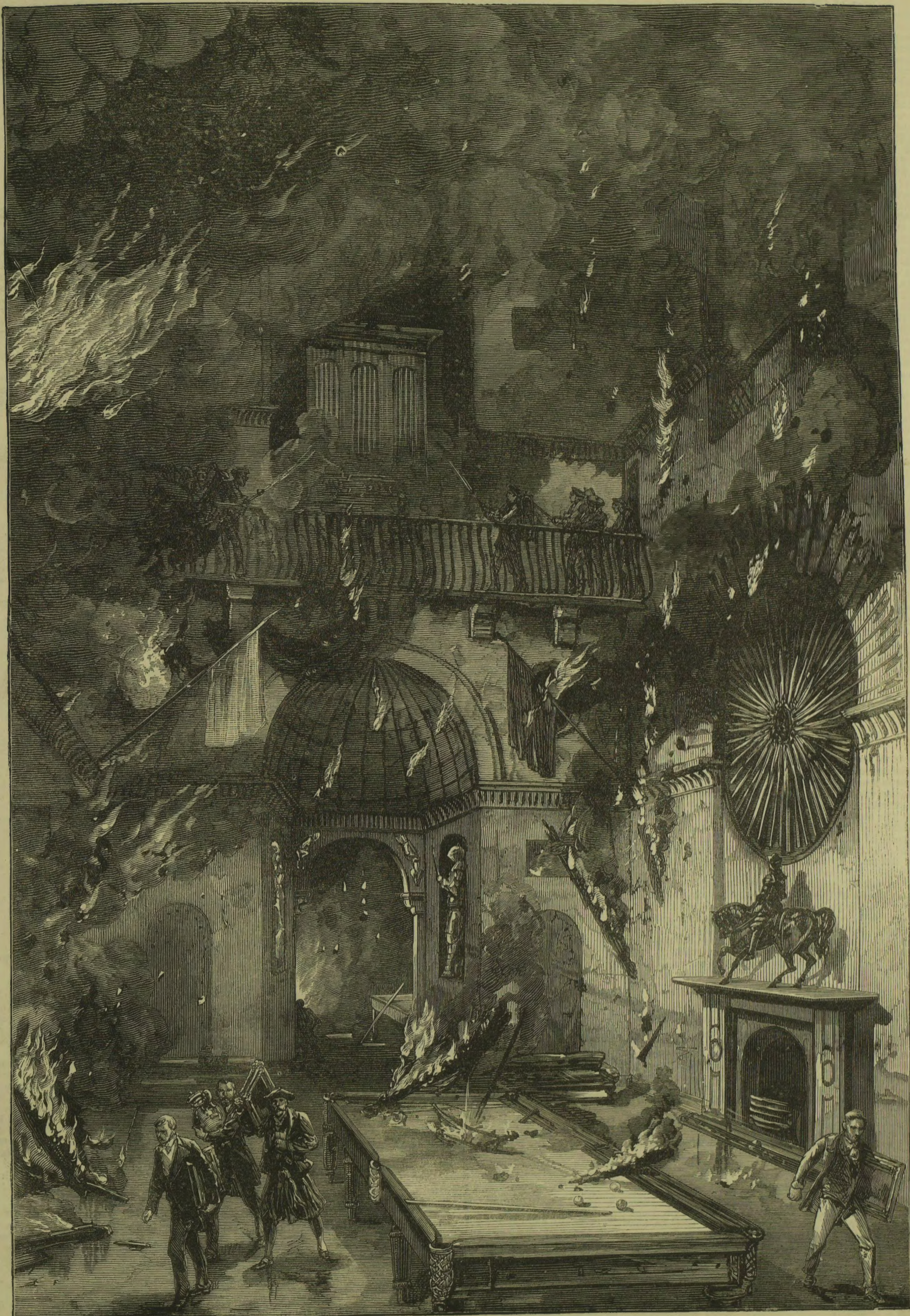
sian military authorities, but chiefly by local and voluntary efforts, to relieve the sick and wounded of the army, we take the following extract from the letter of a correspondent of one of the London daily papers:—

"On Saturday last, in company with Colonel Mansfield, her Majesty's Diplomatic Agent, and Prince Alexander Stirbey—who has organised at his own expense a hospital upon his estate, about nine miles from Bucharest—I visited several of the Roumanian hospitals within the precincts of the capital. I am rejoiced to be able to testify to the general excellence of the arrangements made for the accommodation, nourishment, and treatment of the wounded. Roumania is exceptionally well off for hospitals, owing to the generosity of the great boyars of past generations, who founded and handsomely endowed a large number of these institutions. As the Roumanian Government has nothing to do with them except exercising merely nominal inspection and supervision of them, they are for the most part admirably managed and made really to do the work for which they were intended by their beneficent founders. A model example of these noble monuments to Roumanian public spirit and private benevolence, which offer to every Government institution of the kind the contrast of order to disorder, intelligence to stupidity, and thriftiness to extravagance, is the Brankovano Hospital, founded and endowed by a former head of the princely Brankovano family,

once a power in the Principalities. The hospital is, in fact, a palace; the wards are salons and reception-rooms; a regular annual income, settled upon the hospital for all time by its founder, ensures the presence of a staff of surgeons and attendants fully capable of fulfilling the requirements of all the patients for whom there is accommodation space, and keeps up the supplies of stores, medicines, and surgical appliances to such a standard that the hospital can never be taken by surprise, or found lacking in any of its appliances, however severe or sudden the call made upon its resources. We went over the establishment with the resident manager, who took us through every ward and office, even to the kitchens; and the result of our exceptionally careful and minute inspection was that we agreed in pronouncing the organisation and arrangements of the Brankovano Hospital to be equal in every respect to those of the most highly perfected institutions *ejusdem generis* in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The most rigorous cleanliness prevailed throughout every department of the hospital. The Roumanian soldier is as obedient to orders, submissive, and humble to those set in authority over him in the hospital as in the field. Poor fellows! I found them, one and all, entirely resigned to their fate, and genuinely grateful for the kindness and attention shown them by every person connected with the hospital—as, indeed, well they might be. Several of them were married men and



THE PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA'S HOSPITAL AT BUCHAREST.



THE FIRE AT INVERARY CASTLE: THE GREAT HALL.

fathers of families, who had not received the least scrap of home news for many weeks past. They bore their pain admirably; I did not hear one man groaning or complaining in the whole building.

"We subsequently visited the military hospital and the infirmary extemporised at the Ecole Militaire, in the latter of which the nursing is performed with great courage and tenderness by ladies of Bucharest society. It would be incorrect to state that either of the last-named establishments compare with the Brankovano Hospital either as to the completeness or intrinsic excellence of their organisation and appliances; nor did the wounded men present an equally healthy and well-fed appearance to that which had so much impressed us in the Brankovano patients. But, on the whole, both establishments were up to the average of military hospitals in war time, and the men who have been lucky enough to obtain admission to them may thank God for their good fortune. There were few very bad cases in either, and even they seemed to be doing pretty well; but all the men looked terribly 'pulled,' and the surgeons of the day told us that their actual physical privations had told more heavily upon their constitutions than pain or loss of blood. Many were positively emaciated from sheer want of food; and I have no doubt, from what the men themselves told me, that dozens of their own comrades, and hundreds of the Russian wounded, have died on the other side of the river from very starvation.

"Words fail to convey any adequate apprehension of the frightful condition of the field hospitals, or of the horrors to which the wounded are subjected in removal to the frontier, owing to the periodical 'clearings out' rendered inevitable by the constant arrival from the front of fresh convoys of bullock-carts, containing untended, half-starved, miserable victims of the war. At Frateshti alone lie 7000 wounded men, the greater number on the wet ground, without even a sprinkling of straw to interpose between their aching limbs and the Roumanian mud. They are under canvas, but that is all; the surgical staff is insufficient to deal with one fourth of their number; every necessary of a properly organised field hospital is wanting to them. At Turnu Magureli the miseries of the Russian and Roumanian wounded are unspeakable, and the men die by dozens daily—men who, under anything like decent care, might recover within a few weeks. On the other side of the river things are even worse; for the wounded are too frequently left without any protection from the inclemency of the weather, or any attendance and nourishment, for many hours at a stretch. In a word, the Russian ambulance and field hospital organisation, like that of the invading army itself, was arranged in keeping with the foregone conclusion that the campaign in Bulgaria would be a 'walk over'—short, not very sharp, and uniformly triumphant for the Russian arms. Very little hard fighting was anticipated, and therefore very small losses. The Grand Duke asked for 400,000 men, and got 160,000; the hospital service was organised upon a scale enabling it to meet a maximum pressure of 5000 wounded, and from 15,000 to 20,000 have been delivered to it to be dealt with in a few days. Ignorance and lack of foresight are at the bottom of all the hideous misery that has appalled civilised humanity since the achievement of the last catastrophe before Plevna. Luckily, help is at hand, or very nearly so, from abroad, and it may be hoped that the lives of some small proportion of the gallant fellows who have been desperately fighting the Turk since the 10th ult. will be saved by the timely aid of French, German, and English surgeons and stores. An agent of the English Red Cross Society arrived here on Monday, bringing with him 400 cases of medical stores, and three British surgeons are expected in Bucharest next Saturday morning. Ten French surgeons and an equal number of German Militär-Aerzte have already placed their services at the disposal of the Roumanian authorities. The Russians will not accept, so I am assured, the assistance of foreign surgeons in their ambulances and hospitals."

### THE WAR.

We present this week several Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artists with the Russian and Turkish Armies, but we have little fresh news to give of the progress of either the Bulgarian or the Armenian campaign. The Roumanians before Plevna have, indeed, been defeated in another renewed attack on the second Graviza redoubt. This was made by them yesterday (Friday) week with four battalions, which on the afternoon of that day issued from their most advanced parallel line of trenches to assault the redoubt, but were compelled to fall back by the violence of the Turkish musketry fire. Later, at half-past six in the evening, a new attack was made, the three foremost storming battalions leaping into the trenches, where they remained struggling with the Turks for an hour, but vainly, for possession of the redoubt. Their long absence in the trenches gave rise to the belief that the redoubt had been taken; but in the end the Roumanians withdrew, having sustained a loss of two officers and 200 men killed, and twenty officers and 707 men wounded. It is inferred that the loss of the Turks must also be considerable, because Roumanian artillery played upon the flank and rear of the Turkish reserves as they advanced to the support of the defenders of the redoubt.

There is little movement on the part of the Cesarewitch at Biela, but it is believed that severe fighting on the Lom is imminent. According to the latest intelligence, daring reconnaissances are being pushed against the Turkish right flank by Zimmermann's cavalry, the effect of which has been to cause Suleiman to retire from his advanced positions, adopting, in fact, the same course as his predecessor, Mehemet Ali. Raouf Pasha continues Suleiman's tactics against the Shipka, and hammers away at Fort Nicholas whenever the weather allows him to do so.

An official despatch is published from the Russian headquarters in Armenia, dated Sunday. It states that after the battle of the 15th inst. the main body of the Russian army marched over the heights of Vezinkoi and Orlok, thus leaving Kars on its right, and operated against the enemy's positions at Madikars, Sarykanish, and Mazca. Respecting Ismail Pasha, it is stated that his troops, numbering twenty-seven battalions (probably 12,000 or 13,000 men) attacked the position of General Tergukasoff on the 14th inst. Their operations were principally directed against the village of Chafaly, but they were everywhere driven back and compelled to retreat to their intrenchments. On the night of the 16th Ismail Pasha evacuated his position at the foot of the mountain. He was pursued during his retreat by General Tergukasoff, who on the 18th occupied the positions on the heights of Sara formerly in Turkish occupation. But we now hear that Ismail Pasha has succeeded in rejoining Moukhtar Pasha, whose army, though much diminished and weakened, holds a defensible position at Zewin, on the mountain road half way between Kars and Erzeroum. The Russians are again surrounding Kars, but have failed in an assault upon the outworks of that fortress.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Lisbon on Thursday.

### THE FIRE AT INVERARY CASTLE.

Our Illustration represents the interior of the central hall in the Duke of Argyll's noble mansion at the head of Loch Fyne, at the moment of the fire, early in the morning of Friday, the 12th inst. We are indebted for the Sketch to Captain Gambier, R.N., who was lately an occasional War Correspondent of the *Times*, and incidentally of this Journal, with the army of Suleiman Pasha in the Shipka Pass, but who has been staying at Inverary since his return home. Some account of the castle, and of the partial destruction by this fire of its central tower, in which the hall was situated, was given in our last published Number. The hall contained a billiard-table, with sofas and arm-chairs, on the floor. It communicated with the room adjoining by a lofty arched doorway; and was open above to the roof of the building, a height of 70 ft. There was a gallery all round the interior of the hall, on a level with the second storey of the adjacent buildings, on each side, which contained the bed-rooms and staircases used for the ordinary accommodation of the household. A small square organ was placed in this gallery, in a niche above the arched doorway. The decorations of this hall were of an appropriate and interesting character. To the right and left of the arched doorway hung the colours of the Argyllshire Fencibles, or militia, of the last century, and the pair of old regimental flags which lately belonged to the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders. That gallant regiment is proud to bear the name of her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, the Duke of Argyll's illustrious daughter-in-law. It is not very long since one of its officers, Captain H. R. Robley, contributed to this Journal a sketch of the scene at the presentation of the old well-worn colours to her Royal Highness, when the Duke promised to take good care for their preservation at Inverary Castle; but we have been told by Robert Burns, and have often proved by experience, how "the best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." The bronze statuette of a mounted knight in armour, which stood on the mantelpiece, was the design of Princess Louise herself, whose artistic talent as a modeller of sculpture has been frankly recognised. It was intended to represent Edward the Black Prince, and had been in an exhibition at Edinburgh. On the wall above the fireplace was displayed a large double star, formed of bayonets, and surrounded by radiating barrels of flint-lock muskets, with Lochaber axes outside. These old-fashioned weapons, together with the banners of the Argyllshire Fencibles, were memorials of the battle of Culloden. It is to be regretted that not only these, and various pieces of ancient armour, but several family portraits of much historical interest, those of the unfortunate Marquis of Argyll and his rival Montrose included, have been destroyed, with other pictures and works of art. The damage to the building itself can easily be repaired, as the massive walls are still quite sound. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and her husband, with Ladies Evelyn, Victoria, Mary, Frances, and Constance Campbell, and with Lady Charteris and Mrs. Campbell of Islay, visitors at the Castle, were in the house at the time of the fire. The Marquis of Lorne took off his coat and worked manfully, aided by Mr. James Fergusson, clerk of works at the Castle, in pumping the fire-engines and laying the hose; a number of patent "extinctors," which discharge a vapour that quenches fire, were also used; and some of these, carried like knapsacks, are seen on the backs of men in the gallery, represented in Captain Gambier's sketch. It was through the arched doorway of the hall, shown in our Illustration, that Mrs. Campbell of Islay, who is blind, was led by the Marquis of Lorne, who had brought her down stairs from her own room. They had a narrow escape, for just had they reached the outer door to the lawn when down fell the huge wooden beams in the roof of the hall with a fearful crash on the stone floor. We are very thankful no person was killed or injured.

### THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT BLANTYRE, SCOTLAND.

We had last week to record a dreadful colliery explosion near Wigan; this week we have to announce a still more melancholy accident of the same kind at the coal-pits of W. S. Dixon and Co., at Upper Blantyre, near Glasgow, which happened on Monday morning about nine o'clock. There are three pits within a distance of a quarter of a mile, connected underground; and it was in No. 3 (furthest east) that the explosion occurred. The coal gave out so little gas that the colliers were in the habit, it is stated, of working with naked lights. About nine o'clock on Monday morning, when there were 233 men and boys below, an explosion occurred which blocked up one of the shafts and sent up a stream of firedamp from the other. It was, therefore, some time before any examination of the workings was possible, but when the first descent was made only one man was found alive. During Monday night the explorers came upon three men and a boy who were alive. The latter died before he reached the pit brow; the others were brought carefully to the surface and their wants ministered to, but one died on his way to the infirmary, and the other two are so ill that the issue with them is very doubtful. On Wednesday twenty-six bodies were taken out of No. 2 pit. During the night a pony was found in the north side of the workings. It was still alive, but suffering from the effects of foul air. It is believed that at least 200 lives have been lost. A consultation has been held by the mining engineers, several representatives of the firm of Messrs. William Dixon and Co., and various gentlemen experienced in colliery matters, and their unanimous opinion is that there is no hope for the safety of the imprisoned miners. It is, therefore, deemed advisable that future operations should be conducted with the greatest care for the safety of those engaged in the work, so as to guard against the possibility of further loss of life.

On Wednesday Mr. Ralph Moore received from Sir Thomas Biddulph a telegram from her Majesty the Queen, which ran as follows:—"The Queen wishes to know the extent of the disaster in the colliery, and hopes it may not be so great as reported." To this message Mr. Moore replied that unfortunately the news was only too true. At a late hour on Wednesday night the following further message was received by the Government Inspector:—"The Queen is anxious to hear whether any more of the men have been saved, and inquires how the sufferers who have been rescued are going on."

The Secretary of State has directed that a public local inquiry into the cause of the explosion shall as soon as possible be held by her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Dickinson, and a legal assessor.

Mr. Dixon, the principal proprietor of the colliery in which the calamity occurred, has headed an appeal to the public for aid to the widows and orphans by a subscription of £1000.

Mr. Henry Reece, M.R.C.S., 163, Piccadilly, writes as follows on the subject of colliery explosions:—"The necessity of the managers of mines being provided with those securities against accidents which science has provided is rendered painfully evident by the late deaths of Messrs. Watkin, Cooke,

and Laverick in the Wigan mine. Had these brave men been provided with the cheap but most effective apparatus for enabling them with safety to enter a poisonous atmosphere, where a light could not burn or an animal live, they could with perfect safety have carried out their search for the missing miners through passages where, even at the entrance, they sacrificed their valuable lives. The electric lamp affords such a safe and bright light that the darkest portion of the mine could be illuminated with perfect safety where even the glimmering faint light of the Davy lamp could not be trusted. Provided with the apparatus enabling them to breathe pure air in the most suffocating atmosphere an explosion could produce, furnished with the brilliant safe light of the electric lamp, where the feeble light afforded by the miner's lamp would cause an explosion, these devoted men would have been able to render most valuable assistance in place of only adding to the sad number of the victims to the explosion. The electric lamp may not be able to compete in economy, &c., with gas in our streets, theatres, or rooms; but its safety and brilliancy should certainly give it the preference over the dim and dangerous lamp used by the miners. The apparatus, costing only a few shillings, which experience has shown confers absolute safety on its wearer in the most poisonous atmosphere, should certainly be kept in readiness where this tragedy shows it is so much required."

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

A Cabinet Council was held in Paris on Tuesday, and the *Moniteur* says that, after it was over, Marshal MacMahon had a rather long conversation with the Duc de Broglie and M. de Fourton, and in the course of it said plainly that the idea of Ministerial changes could not be entertained "at the present moment."

The Bureaux of the Left in the Senate have issued an address to the electors, reminding them that in naming councillors general and councillors of arrondissements they will be appointing senatorial electors, that the senators of departments are renewable by thirds, and that the first renewal will take place in December of next year.

M. Jules Grévy, following the advice of his friends, is stated to have decided to accept the representation of Paris in the new Chamber of Deputies, in order to give his election more general significance than it would have in a smaller and less important constituency.

According to the official returns of the results of the recent general elections, the colonies excepted, 4,313,000 Republican and 3,636,000 Conservative votes were recorded, thus leaving a balance of 677,000 votes in favour of the Republicans. In 1876 the total number of Republican votes was 4,030,000, and of Conservatives votes 3,160,000. The Republicans have thus gained 283,000, and the Conservatives 476,000 votes.

M. Mestreau, a Republican deputy, has been sentenced by the tribunal of Marennes to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 2000f. for having insulted Marshal MacMahon, the Duc de Broglie, and M. de Fourton.

Lord Lyons, our Ambassador, has returned to Paris.

General Grant arrived at Paris on Wednesday evening. He was received at the station by General Noyes, the American Minister, and numerous Americans; and next day he visited Marshal MacMahon.

General Noyes and Mrs. Noyes have been received by the Duchesse de Magenta.

The youngest son of the Queen of Oude has arrived at Paris.

The principal building in connection with the Paris Exhibition of next year has been completed, and great progress is also being made with the foreign department, especially the British, where an immense building for the exhibition of agricultural machinery has just been finished.

The death, at the age of eighty-four, of M. Dubochet, the founder of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and a well-known Paris financier, is announced. He leaves an immense fortune, and rumours are current that he has bequeathed part of it to M. Gambetta.

The Academy of Medicine at Paris has accepted a legacy of 100,000f. left by Dr. Demarquay to assist that body in erecting a residence worthy of it.

It is announced in the French papers that after prolonged negotiations at Stockholm the Government of Sweden and Norway has agreed to cede to France the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, one of the West Indian Leeward Islands, in return for a sum of 277,500f. Pending the ratification of the contract by the Chambers of the countries concerned, the white population of St. Bartholomew has been consulted, and has pronounced by a majority of 351 votes against 1 in favour of the proposed transfer of the island to France. The island was originally settled by the French in 1648, and was ceded by them to the Swedes in 1784. It is about eight miles long, and varies from two to three in breadth, its area being about twenty-five square miles. The population at the present time is estimated at 2800 souls.

#### SPAIN.

A Royal order was officially published at Madrid on Monday censuring the Mayor of a village in Andalusia for having put pressure upon the parents of a Protestant infant to give it Catholic baptism, the Royal order declaring the desire of the Government to prevent any violation of the liberty of conscience, which it will cause to be respected.

According to a despatch of Tuesday's date from Havana, the Spaniards have captured Estrada, the President of the so-called Cuban Republic. Official intelligence has been received at Madrid that the force under the insurgent General Riuz has been reduced to thirty men by the dissensions which have broken out among the insurgents in the district of Manganille. The Spanish authorities have received the submission of five colonels, several officers, and upwards of one hundred men. A despatch from New York states that the President of the Cuban Chambers and the Insurgent Secretary of War have been killed in an engagement between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in Cuba.

#### SWITZERLAND.

A popular vote was taken on Sunday upon the newly-proposed laws concerning electoral rights, the military tax, and work in factories. The bill relating to the right of suffrage of persons living beyond the boundaries of their native communes and the bill regulating the tax to be paid by persons unfit for military service were rejected, while the bill concerning work in factories, was adopted.

#### GERMANY.

The Emperor William, who arrived at Berlin last Saturday evening, was to leave on Thursday for Wernigerode, the seat of Count Stolberg, to take part in some battues.

Field-Marshal Count von Moltke has returned to Berlin, after an excursion made with his staff in the western provinces of the German Empire, particularly Alsace-Lorraine.

The Prussian Parliament was opened last Sunday morning by Herr Camphausen, the Finance Minister and Vice-President

of the Prussian Cabinet, who read the Speech from the Throne. It states that the financial results for 1876 were favourable beyond all expectation; but that, on the other hand, the matriculatory contributions of the different States to the Imperial Budget will be considerably higher for the current administrative year. The speech announces that the following measures will be submitted to the Diet during the present Session: "A loan bill, a bill for modifying town and road regulations, a bill concerning communal taxes, and, finally, several bills having reference to the constitution of the German law courts." In conclusion, the speech expresses the grateful thanks of the Emperor for the striking proofs of loyalty and devotion manifested towards his Majesty by all classes of the population during his recent journey through several provinces of the monarchy. In Monday's sitting of the Lower House Herr von Bennigsen was re-elected by acclamation President, and Herr Klotz and von Bethusy, Vice-Presidents, upon the motion of Deputy Windhorst. The Budget was submitted to the Lower House on Tuesday. Herr Camphausen stated that for the year 1876 there was a surplus of 22,000,000 marks, and that the State had 300,000,000 marks at its disposal for railway purposes. In conclusion, the Minister gave notice of the new loan to be issued for public works. The House was previously informed that the King had declined to accept Count Eulenburg's resignation, but had granted him six months' leave of absence, during which term Dr. Friedenthal, the Minister of Agriculture, would be intrusted with the control of the Ministry of the Interior.

Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Bavaria attained his majority on Monday last. King Lewis on that day conferred upon him the order of St. Hubert, and gave him a commission in the 2nd Regiment of Cuirassiers. Prince Lewis Ferdinand is also about to be called to take his seat in the Chamber of Royal Councillors.

A new iron corvette, to which the name of Moltke has been given, was successfully launched at the Imperial docks at Dantzig on Saturday last.

A bill has been laid before the Chambers of Hesse raising the Grand Duke's civil list by 14,574 marks (£728) per annum—that is, to a total of 1,095,188 marks (about £54,764). In consideration of the comparatively heavy liabilities incurred by the late Grand Duke in building a theatre, and by the present Grand Duke in building a new palace, it is proposed that for the next ten years the civil list shall be paid at the rate of 1,349,818 marks (about £67,500) a year.

#### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Empress of Austria, it is announced, intends after Christmas to pass some time in England.

The *Morning Post* hears that Sir Andrew Buchanan is about to retire on his well-earned pension, and that he will be succeeded in the Embassy at Vienna by Sir Henry Elliot.

On Tuesday the Austrian Budget was submitted to the Lower House of the Reichsrath. The Minister of Finance said that it showed a decided change for the better. The expenditure is estimated at 424,347,469 fl., being an increase of 7,200,000 fl. compared with the Budget of 1877. This increase, the Minister explained, was owing to an intended larger redemption of the public debt. The receipts are estimated at 404,114,600 fl., being 24,800,000 fl. more than in 1877. Of this increase, 16,700,000 fl. would accrue from an intended sale of Treasury bonds for the redemption of public debt. Setting aside the sums relating to the debt, the expenditure for 1878 would be 9,500,000 fl. less and the receipts 8,000,000 fl. more than in 1877; whilst the deficit would be 20,200,000 fl., against 37,800,000 fl. Thus, the Minister said, the Budget for 1878 shows an improvement of 17,600,000 fl. upon the previous year. This improvement was the result of serious efforts at a reduction of the expenditure and an increase of revenue. For the purpose of effecting these economies a special commission had been appointed, which would continue to exercise its functions. The Minister proposes to cover the deficit of 20,200,000 fl. by the issue of gold rentes.

#### GREECE.

The Session of the Greek Chamber was opened on Monday by a Royal order, which was read by M. Comourdouros.

#### AMERICA.

The Senate has passed a resolution providing that a committee of seven senators shall consider the existing state of the law with regard to ascertaining the declaration of the result of the elections for President and Vice-President of the United States, and confer with a Committee of the House of Representatives, who on their part have passed a resolution appointing a committee of eleven members to act upon the same subject.

In the Senate the chief business has been the introduction and reference to committees of numbers of bills introduced by the advocates of a silver currency on the one side, and Inflationists on the other. The majority of the Congressional Silver Commission have reported to the Senate in favour of the full restoration of the double standard gold and silver currency and the unlimited coinage of both. They recommend that the Government should have the right of paying bonds in gold or silver, and believe that a resumption of specie payments will be impracticable unless the double standard currency is restored.

Accounts received from all parts of the country show that the wheat harvest is the largest ever produced in the States.

A telegram of Wednesday's date from New York announces the sailing on the previous day of the steamer J. B. Walker, with arms and ammunition for Constantinople.

Reports come from Manitoba that the efforts of General Terry's Commission to effect an arrangement with the Indian Chief Sitting Bull have failed. The Commissioners succeeded in getting an interview with Sitting Bull, but he dismissed them abruptly and disdainfully. By a later telegram we learn that the Government has instructed the commission treating with Sitting Bull at Fort Walsh to break off negotiations if that chief should refuse to return peaceably to the United States, adding that the British Government would no doubt take the necessary measures to protect the United States territory against a hostile invasion.

The New York papers contain further revelations made by Tweed of the frauds perpetrated by the Tammany Ring.

What the writer calls the most astounding fraud of all the numerous recent ones disclosed in America is described by the American correspondent of the *Times*—namely, the over-issue of stock in the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, the development of which has just appalled Philadelphia.

This railway, popularly known as the Market-street Railway, is the chief and most prosperous horse-car passenger road in Philadelphia. It has been dividing 20 to 30 per cent a year, and apparently laying up a surplus besides. Its stock was 8000 shares at the par value of 50 dollars, but so tightly held by the owners that sales were rarely made, and, when they were, the quotation was 150 dollars to 175 dollars per share. Its roadway, coaches, horses, and, in fact, all things pertaining to it, were kept in the highest state of efficiency. In 1833 John S. Morton was made president of the railway. For seven years he managed it honestly; but in 1870, he suffered a loss in speculation, borrowed the money to make it good, pledging as "collateral" a fraudulent certificate for several hundred shares of Market-street stock. This act led to others. In order to issue the first fraudulent certificate he had to procure the connivance of the treasurer and secretary of the railway, which he did. He carried the debt for three years, unable to make it good, and then found that the treasurer was short 80,000 dollars in his accounts. They had to cover each other's crimes, and more fraudulent stock had to be issued to

make good this loss. Interest accumulated, and this, added to the principal, required additional certificates. They were put out as fast as wanted, and each note was paid by creating another. Banks and private money-lenders were only too willing to lend money on such good "collateral," and it was taken at a margin gradually rising from 80 dollars to 120 dollars a share. Finding the debts accumulate, the guilty official resorted to various enterprises in the hope of recouping their losses. This required more money, and to raise it more fraudulent stock had to be put out. Nearly every enterprise was a failure, and this increased the frightful debt. When the Centennial Exhibition came one enterprise after another was gone into and failed, the most conspicuous being the printing of the Exhibition catalogue. The treasurer was a partner in a printing-house. This house, with Morton, paid 100,000 dollars bonus for the privilege of printing the Exhibition catalogue, and lost 150,000 dollars by the operation. The millions of visitors who thronged the Exhibition were anxious to see the goods, but not to buy the catalogue. The culprits invested in a patent steam canal-boat, a motor for street-cars, a porcelain factory, and some other enterprises, all turning out failures, and increasing the pile of debt, and requiring additional issues of fraudulent certificates.

This sort of thing went on for seven years. All the time the railway increased in prosperity, declared enormous dividends, showed plethoric balance-sheets and a good bank account, and the prices of shares advanced. When January, 1877, came there was 151,000 dollars in bank, according to the books. But, alas! the money was not there. All the ready money the railway brought in—and its income was about 2000 dollars a day—went as fast as received into the whirlpool that was engulfing the officers. They paid wages, bills for horse-feed, and railway rails by giving notes, and to these they pinned more fraudulent stock certificates. They borrowed the money to pay the dividends, and thus put up more "collateral." All the time Morton increased in fame and social standing. A man of most affable qualities and prodigious energy, he was conspicuous in every public enterprise. Philadelphia was replete with public spirit during the Centennial year, and Morton ever kept in the front rank. He was a prominent candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and was elected president of the Permanent Exhibition Company, which is continuing the great Exhibition of 1876 with much of its former splendour. The railway directors were so proud of him that they had built a magnificent railway station and public hall, naming it "Morton Hall," in honour of his distinguished ancestor. Yet this man, with all his outward fame and fortune, had for seven years the knowledge of accumulating guilt that was sure to overwhelm him, and, as he says, suffered all the torments of a "hell on earth." What is equally conspicuous, not one of the eight directors of the railway had the slightest suspicion of what was going on until the merest accident disclosed it.

#### CANADA.

Lord Dufferin, accompanied by Lady Dufferin and suite, has been making a Viceroyal progress through the Province of Manitoba and portions of the North-West territory, thereby completing his personal acquaintance with every inhabited portion of the Dominion, from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island; and (adds the Canadian correspondent of the *Times*) it has put the copstone to his popularity with the people he was sent to govern. Two of the most interesting incidents of his progress were his visit to the Mennonite settlements and to those of the Icelanders. The Mennonite reserves are two in number—Rat River reserve, consisting of eight townships east of Red River, and Dufferin reserve, consisting of seventeen townships west of Red River. The first of these Mennonites arrived in 1874, and now they number 6340. They make excellent settlers, and are distinguished for their good conduct and cleanliness. The Icelandic colony is in the territory of Keewatin, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. Their chief village is called Gimli (Paradise), where some 268 Icelanders settled in 1875. In 1876, 1156 more came into the territory.

Mr. Laurier, the new Minister of Inland Revenue, in addressing his constituents last week, said that the Government would immediately open negotiations with the United States for the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty.

A telegram from Ottawa on Wednesday states that the Blackfoot Indians have ceded 51,000 square miles of valuable territory to the Canadian Government. The Indians in exchange receive certain reservations for each band and a number of gifts.

A great fire, causing the destruction of 230 houses, and rendering some 2000 persons homeless, has occurred in a suburb of St. John, New Brunswick.

#### THE CAPE COLONIES.

Fighting, according to the latest news from the Cape (to Oct. 2) began in the Transkei (South Africa) on the 24th of last month, when the Galekas attacked the Fingoes and 120 police at South Mapassa, but subsequently retired with a loss of 200 men. Five days later they attacked, with a strength of 8000, the camp of Ibeka, and, after four hours' combat, were repulsed, and pursued a distance of two miles. The Governor (Sir Bartle Frere), and Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, commander of the forces, were both present at the scene of the disturbance. Two hundred men of the 88th Regiment have been sent from Simon's Bay, and one hundred more are to follow. A telegram to the *Times* says it is expected that the disturbance will be localised, and that the tribes will not join in it.

A Reutea's telegram from Madeira of Thursday's date says intelligence has been received there by the *Roman* that Mr. Robert Bell, justice of the peace of New Scotland, Traansvaal, has been murdered by order of a native chief.

The proposal to form at the Cape an armed police force has been approved by the Colonial Office, and the work of organisation will be intrusted to the military authorities on the spot. The new force will take over duties similar to those performed until 1870 by the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and it will be maintained solely at the expense of the local Government, the officers and men being, however, subject to the ordinary rules for the enforcement of military discipline.

Upon the recommendation of a select committee of the Legislative Assembly, it has been decided to hold a second International Exhibition at Cape Town, to be opened in April next. It will include an agricultural department organised on a large scale. Intending exhibitors should communicate with Mr. Johnson, Commissaire Délégué, 3, Castle-street, Holborn.

The Mayor of Durban, seaport of Natal, states in his "Annual Minute," recently issued, that the population of the borough of Durban is 10,488—namely, 5312 whites, 3177 Kaffirs, and 1999 Indians. Durban, therefore, is now in population the third town in South Africa, taking rank next to Port Elizabeth, which has about 16,000 inhabitants.

#### INDIA.

The Viceroy, in a telegram dated the 20th inst., reports that in Madras the rainfall last week averaged one inch and a half, and the prospects of the crops were everywhere good. In Bombay the crop prospects were good everywhere except in Scinde, where they were gloomy. The prospects were also good in Mysore, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Indore, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burmah, and Hyderabad. There had been a reduction of 356,790 during the week in the numbers receiving relief in Bombay and Madras, which caused a decrease of £110,000 in the monthly famine expenditure.

#### CHINA.

A telegram from Hong-Kong, dated the 8th inst., states that general satisfaction is expressed at the proposition of Governor Hennessey to build a breakwater for the protection of the junk population during typhoons. Three years ago, for want of such a structure, 4000 Chinese were drowned in one night in the harbour of Hong-Kong. Admiral Ryder and Commodore Watson warmly approve of the scheme.

His Excellency has issued instructions to prevent any coolie emigration to Peru, where it is alleged the indentured labourers were treated as slaves.

#### PERSIA.

The Shah is coming to Europe again next spring. A

despatch from Teheran of Saturday's date says that Mirza Ali Khan Emin-ul-Moulek, his Majesty's private secretary, left on Friday afternoon to make the necessary preparations at the various capitals, including London and Paris. His Majesty, it is added, will travel incognito.

#### AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Adelaide, dated Oct. 19, says that the South Australian Legislative Assembly has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

The *Melbourne Argus* of Sept. 3 states that the Free-Trade League of Victoria, which was formed on Aug. 11, 1876, held its first annual meeting on Aug. 30. The report of the executive committee described in detail the work of the league during the past year, and concludes thus:—"There is therefore every encouragement for continued exertion on the part of the Free-Trade League, with a fair confidence that principles which have been conclusively proved to be true will sooner or later prevail in this colony."

#### NEW ZEALAND.

A new Ministry has been formed by Sir George Grey, who assumes office as Premier, with Messrs. Larnach, M'Andrew, Sheehan, and Fisher as colleagues. Sir George, it will be remembered, was a former Governor, who subsequently took to politics in the colony as an ordinary statesman. This news comes by telegram dated the 15th inst. We learn by a later telegram that Mr. Larnach takes office as Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. M'Andrew as secretary for Lands. Sir George Grey himself takes the post of Colonial Secretary.

A letter of Aug. 25 in the *Times* spoke of the native lands question as one likely to result in a change of Ministry. Sir George Grey has special views on this, and is an opponent of the abolition of provincialism.

The *Times*' correspondent just alluded to says:—"Among the most important measures resulting from the abolition of 'provincialism' is an Education Bill for the whole colony, which has been introduced by Ministers. It is as near an approach as possible to a complete secular system, the only semblance of religious instruction proposed being the reading of the Bible, without comment, on the opening of the school, with the reservation of a right to parents who object to this to keep their children outside the doors till it is over. The whole cost of education is proposed to be borne on the consolidated fund, which will be an inestimable boon to the North island, where the provision for public education has been miserably insufficient, while in the South island it has been magnificently endowed out of the Land Revenue. The bill will meet with opposition from some of the religious bodies, on account of the absence of any provision for subsidising denominational schools; but I do not think that, except among the Roman Catholics, there is a sufficiently strong feeling against a purely secular system to create any violent opposition to a bill otherwise good."

The British Vice-Consul at Ferrol has taken charge of the ship *Cleopatra*, having the obelisk on board.

A despatch from Singapore tells us that eleven bandits, who had committed many murders, have been hanged.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that Signor Gessi and Signor Matteucci, the African explorers from Italy, had left Alexandria for Assouan and Khartoum.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Robert French Sheriff, lately Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, to be Attorney-General of Gibraltar.

Don Miguel, the Portuguese Pretender, married at Ratisbon, on the 17th inst., the Princess of Thurm and Taxis, daughter of the Duchess Eleanor of Bavaria.

A Lloyd's telegram advises the safe arrival at Brisbane of the ship *Roxburghshire*, which left the Clyde on July 5 with 292 passengers on board. The voyage occupied ninety days.

A Berlin telegram to the *Morning Post* says that, in consequence of Chinese bands having threatened an invasion of Kuldsha, a Russian detachment has been sent for the protection of the frontier.

A small force is to be formed, under command of an English official, to undertake police duties solely in connection with the suppression of the traffic in slaves at suspected ports in the Red Sea.

A telegram from New York announces the coming of a heavy south-easterly gale, which will probably strike the British coasts about Saturday (to-day). Vessels bound for American ports north of lat. 35 deg. are especially warned.

A severe thunderstorm burst over Suez on Tuesday. During the night the banks of the fresh water canal were washed away, inundating and destroying part of the native town, and completely stopping the railway traffic.

A French gun-boat which has arrived at New York from San Francisco reports that Pomare, the Queen of the Society Islands, died on Sept. 17, and that her son Arxane had been proclaimed King.

An educational census of children between the ages of four and fifteen years has been ordered to be made in St. Helier's, Jersey, by the States Committee on Elementary Education. This step is regarded as the prelude to the introduction of a measure similar to the School Board system in England.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Bilio, the author of the Syllabus, Major-Penitentiary, vice Cardinal Panbianco, resigned from illness. For having in his works supported the idea that the temporal power of the Pope is not a necessary institution, the Jesuit Father Curic has been expelled from the Society of Jesus.

News has reached Egypt from Abyssinia to Sept. 14, the purport of which is that no definite peace between King John and the Egyptian Government had been signed up to that time. King John, having completely defeated King Menelek, of Shoa, insists upon the possession of Massowah. A telegram from Alexandria says this news is not official, but it is derived from a trustworthy source. The despatch adds:—Gordon Pasha telegraphs that an Egyptian war-vessel should leave for Massowah in order to meet him there.

An American lady, Miss Maxson, who had been staying at the Hôtel de la Tour de Londres at Verona last August, left behind her two bracelets, a gold brooch, and a coral necklace, valued at £150. The articles were found by the chambermaid and handed over to the hotel-keeper, who placed them in the custody of the Syndic. The Syndic afterwards learned that the lady was travelling in England and had banking correspondents in the city of London, and he accordingly communicated with the Lord Mayor, and asked him to undertake the handing over of the jewellery to the owner, suggesting only that some little reward might be given to the chambermaid. The Lord Mayor placed the package in the hands of the lady's bankers, but Miss Maxson had sailed that very day for New York. Her address, however, is known, and the jewellery will be forwarded to her. The Lord Mayor has thanked the Syndic for his courtesy.



THE WAR: TURKS HAULING GUNS UP TO THE FRONT.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Acting under the advice of my counsel," quoth Inspector Meiklejohn, in the dock of the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, "I do not plead." The Clerk of the Arraignment then demanded of Inspector Druscovich if he would say that he were guilty or not guilty. "I decline to plead," answered Druscovich. Similar refusals were made by Palmer, by Clarke, and by Mr. Froggatt the solicitor. In fact, all the prisoners arraigned for alleged complicity in the Great Turf Frauds declined to plead; and, in accordance with our modern and more humane system of criminal procedure, a plea of "Not guilty" was entered for all the recalcitrant defendants. The same course is followed when a prisoner stands "mute of malice;" or, as the common people put it, "plays mum-chance."

My legal readers know what would have happened to these six men had they refused to hold up their hands and say "guilty" or "not guilty" in the days of stern Mr. Justice Page, and even at an epoch considerably later than that in which that eminent hanging Judge flourished. Meiklejohn, Druscovich, and the rest would all have been pressed to death. The wretch condemned to the *peine forte et dure* was taken into the press-yard—the name of which, I believe, still survives in the interior of Newgate; there he was stripped and stretched on the cold stones. Enormously heavy iron weights were then placed on his heart; and all his sustenance was a few morsels of barley bread and a little of the running water that was next the prison door. So, under the *peine forte et dure*, he remained until he pleaded, or until (persisting in his obstinacy) he was mercifully relieved from his sufferings by death. You will find a very graphic description of the horrible process in Mr. Ainsworth's clever, but mischievous, romance of "Jack Sheppard," in which Blueskin is pressed to death; and an extravagantly burlesqued account of the torture in M. Victor Hugo's "Homme qui rit."

It would, nevertheless, be inexpedient to be very vainglorious because we no longer press prisoners to death. I am no lawyer; but it seems to me that our criminal law is getting into a very deplorable state of muddle. In the reports of the many hundreds of criminal trials of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which I have read through and annotated, the proceedings (so far as I can make out from the printed Sessions Papers) always begin by the reading of the indictment by the Clerk of the Arraignment; and the first object of Counsel for the defence was to endeavour to find a flaw in the phraseology of the indictment, so as to get their clients off on the mere score of a legal technicality. Thus, if you were indicted for killing and slaying Cock Robin, and it could be shown that the name of the deceased was Cock Robin Redbreast, you got off; and in the case of Christopher Layer (tried for high treason, *temp.* George I.), Mr. Hungerford, for the prisoner, absolutely applied to have the indictment quashed because in a Latin phrase used therein an ablative had been put for an accusative case. At present a bill of indictment seems only to concern the law stationers (who doubtless charge a pretty penny for engrossing it), and nobody else. The squabble on Wednesday at the Old Bailey was all about the indictment, which, *lucus à non lucendo*, was so big that nobody except the scribes and the Attorney-General seems to have been able to see it. Would it not be better to substitute for an indictment, couched in legal jargon which nobody but the lawyers can understand, an Act of Accusation, after the French fashion, to be read in open court? Surely, the person in the dock ought to know something about that which he is accused of having done.

"Where is the grave of Sir Arthur Orellan? Where may the grave of that good knight be?" Unless I am not mistaken (I am quoting from memory), Coleridge goes on to tell us, in his exquisite little snatch of lyricism, that Sir Arthur is buried on the slope of Helvellyn, under the shade of a young birch-tree, and that

His sword is rust;  
His bones are dust;  
And his soul is with the Saints, we trust.

The concluding aspiration may be reverently felt by all men when they hear the name and remember the fame of Christopher Columbus; but where are the bones of the illustrious Navigator, whom the Holy See have lately (and somewhat ungratefully) declined to canonise? I have seen (it is fourteen years ago) the tomb of Columbus in the Cathedral of San Cristobal de la Havana; and until recently I believed (with all and sundry) that in the cenotaph I saw in 1863 the Admiral's dust was really mouldering. I believed that the corpse of the famous Genoese had been transferred from Seville to Santo Domingo (Hispaniola), and thence, in 1795, to Cuba; but it seems that all the world and I have been strangely in error on this point. The Chapter of the Cathedral of Santo Domingo (the Spanish-speaking portion of the magnificent island of which Hayti is the French section) claim to have discovered a chest containing human remains which, from unimpeachable evidence, must be recognised as those of Christopher Columbus. But, supposing this to be an ascertained fact, where should the dust of the Admiral be finally interred? There is no reason why he should rest in the Cathedral of San Cristobal. He was at Santiago de Cuba (pardon, and correct me if I am blundering), but never at Havana in the flesh. I cannot see what claim Santo Domingo can put forward to become the repository of his ashes. The Peninsular Spaniards have not the slightest right to keep him, for their ancestors treated Columbus worse than any dog was ever treated. To my mind, if there be in the Kingdom of Italy a gentleman as munificent and as public spirited as Mr. Erasmus Wilson, that gentleman should make application to the Government of Santo Domingo for permission to bring home at his own expense, the ashes of the Discoverer of the New World, and give the honoured relics an abiding shrine in the Admiral's native city, Genoa. The Italian Government and the municipality of "Genova la Superba" would surely associate themselves with such an enterprise; and perhaps the Capitular body of the Hispaniolan Cathedral, as Columbus is not to be canonised, would part with his body "for a consideration."

That unfortunate Cleopatra's needle! Upon my word, I begin to think that the end of the big boulder will be to get into Chancery, and then, who shall say what will happen to it? Already there are as many legal questions bristling round it as there are hieroglyphics on its mouldy old face. The Captain of the Fitzmaurice picked it up, abandoned and knocking about in the Bay of Biscay. Is it a derelict? If it be so, the Needle is, by clearly ascertained maritime law, the sole property of the person who finds it. There is then no question of salvage; the derelict belongs to the Captain of the Fitzmaurice, and to nobody else. But then it may be "flotsam and jetsam;" and in that case the Spanish Government might put in some claim to it. Finally, if it be only held to be a partial wreck rescued by the Captain of the Fitzmaurice, how is the value of the Needle on which salvage can be claimed to be estimated? It has been insured, I hear, for two thousand

pounds; but cargoes are frequently insured far beneath their real value. It has been spoken of as a "priceless relic." Suppose the captain of the Fitzmaurice were to appraise a "priceless relic" at £1,000,000, and demand ten per cent thereupon?

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., speaking at a Mansion House dinner on Wednesday, does not, seemingly, think much of Cleopatra's Needle. "There was nothing," remarked the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, "remarkable as regarded the size of the obelisk; there was nothing conspicuous in its appearance; it was a very plain and simple thing, something like 3000 years old; the toy, the plaything, of a tyrant who, not caring much for beauty or elegance, took this opportunity of showing his power; and it had been transported to the place where it was found at the cost of, probably, many hundreds of lives. Mr. Lowe might have added that six brave British sailors perished the other day in the attempt to 'tackle' this battered old stone pillar with the top broken off. But a site, I suppose, must be found for it if the obelisk ever reaches these shores in safety. Mr. Lowe thinks that a place might be found for the monolith either in the Green Park or in Hyde Park, 'where nothing would interfere with its full solemn relief.' In this column I have ventured to suggest two sites for the Needle: one, the courtyard of the British Museum; the other, the esplanade in front of Greenwich Hospital. Both these suggestions have (I dare say deservedly) been pooh-poohed; but I am not discouraged. I have a third site—in my mind's eye, Horatio." Let the Needle be set up in front of the antique and palatial Hall of the Needle-makers' Company, one of our most influential and useful civic Guilds. The "lines" of Cleopatra's Needle would harmonise admirably with the stately and severe architecture of Needle-makers' Hall, one of Inigo Jones's finest works.

G. A. S.

## THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE FUND.

The payments yesterday week included £525 from the Merchant Taylors' Company. Among the provincial remittances were Derby (making £1500 in all), £500; Plymouth (fourth instalment), £500; Burnley (second), £500; County and City of Perth (fourth), £450; Wigan (additional), £350; Northampton, £400; Wednesbury, £200; Whitehaven (third), £100; Kilkenny (additional), £100; Gravesend (fourth), £100; Dorchester (third), £100; Dublin (twenty-first), £500; Seaham Harbour, £135. The bicyclists of the United Kingdom sent a first instalment of £100, through Mr. Henry Etherington; the London Chartered Bank of Australia, £100; Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie, and Co., £100. Among the church and chapel collections were St. John's, Paddington (additional), per the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, £277.

A third remittance of £1500 was received from Sheffield last Saturday, making £6000 in all. Among the other larger sums paid in were York (additional), £400; Hanley (tenth), £200; Macclesfield, £200; Croydon, £189; Bath, £134; Tynemouth, £125; Keighley (additional), £150; Holmfirth and neighbourhood (third), £100; Weymouth, £273; Horbury, £109; Trinity Church, Cheltenham, £115.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Monday, at which a telegram from Madras was read giving an account of the working of the relief committees there, and bearing testimony to the gratitude of the sufferers at the manifestation of charity at home. It was unanimously resolved to send a further sum of £35,000 to India for distribution, making £385,000 in all. Among the donations received were:—Nottingham (fifth instalment), £500; Swansea (handed over personally by the Mayor), £250; Boston (third), £100; Newport (Monmouthshire), £100; Ipswich, £100; Bedford, £100; Dublin (twenty-second), £500; Brixton Independent Church, £103; St. Luke's, West Holloway, £100; Kirkcudbright, £187.

Among the larger amounts received on Tuesday were the following:—Otago (second instalment), £500; Elgin and neighbourhood, £300; members of Metropolitan Police Force, £174; Shrewsbury (seventh), £150; Devonport (fifth), £100; Colchester (seventh), £100; Dewsbury (fourth), £100; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, Friendly Society, £100; collected in the Roman Catholic places of worship in the diocese of Westminster, £832 10s.

On Wednesday the smallest sum yet received in one day in aid of the fund was paid into the Mansion House, the whole subscriptions amounting only to £2300. The principal sums were the following:—Coventry, £211; Reigate (third instalment), £100; Chesterfield (additional), £100; St. Michael's, Paddington, £158; Ottery St. Mary, £101.

Miss Amy Sedgwick (Mrs. Pemberton) has volunteered to give a reading and recital in aid of the Famine Fund, and the Lord Mayor has placed the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House at her disposal for the purpose on the afternoon of Tuesday next, the 30th inst. Mr. Marland Clarke, as elsewhere stated, will give an entertainment for the benefit of the fund at the St. James's Theatre on Saturday, Nov. 3.

In the contest for the representation of North Northamptonshire, which took place at the close of the last Session of Parliament, Lord Burghley, M.P., expended £2892, and Captain Wyatt Edgell £2060.

General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., gave a lecture at Bristol on Friday, the 19th inst., in which he advocated a system of irrigation in India as a preventive of famine. The lecture was well attended, and at its close a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending a Parliamentary Commission to investigate the subject of the material improvement of India, including the prevention of famines, and the history and result of irrigation, navigation, and railways.

The Queen has conferred the honour of the Companionship of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath on the following gentlemen:—Professor Frederick Augustus Abel, F.R.S., chemist to the War Department and President of the Chemical Society; Mr. Ralph Thompson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, War Office; Major Charles William Wilson, R.E., late Assistant Quartermaster-General, War Office; Major-General Charles Wright Younghusband, F.R.S., R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories; Mr. Charles Walpole, late Assistant Controller of Legacy Duties; Mr. George Everest, late head clerk of the Criminal Department of the Home Office; Mr. Robert Baker and Mr. Alexander Redgrave, Inspectors of Factories.

Lieutenant-General Erskine on Tuesday opened the commodious block of buildings in the Military-road, Chatham, which have been bought by Mr. John Hamilton, of Hull, and fitted up at the expense of that gentleman for a soldiers' and seamen's home and institute. The building is replete with every convenience for the purpose for which it is intended to be used. It contains a coffee tavern, billiard-room, reading and lecture rooms, hot and cold baths, library, and bed-rooms; the home being for the sole use of the sailors and soldiers of the troops of the port and garrison. Another building has been devoted by Mr. Hamilton to apartments for respectable married soldiers, for whom quarters are not provided in the barracks.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last of the seven acts which are annually played at Newmarket commenced on Monday, and to-day (Saturday) the curtain will descend until the Craven Meeting of 1878. In spite of the programme extending over the whole week, each day's card has been very heavy; still, a good deal of plating has been mixed up with more important affairs, and we may safely pass over a great many of the events without remark. Indeed, of the eight races that were brought off on Monday, we need only allude to the Criterion Stakes. There were nine starters, including Jannette, Clémentine, Lord Clive, Polestar, Tredegar, and Bellicent, all of whom had won races of more or less importance. Naturally, the unlamented Jannette started a strong favourite, as she is doubtless the best of Lord Falmouth's grand team of two-year-olds, and was credited with six winning brackets, half of that number, however, being earned by walks over. Lord Clive gave a good deal of trouble at the post, and finally got away a little behind the others, of whom Clémentine made the running at a cracking pace, with Jannette lying at her quarters. Three hundred yards from home this pair were four lengths in front of Lord Clive, and nothing else was within hail, and a fine finish resulted in a neck victory for Lord Falmouth's filly, while Lord Clive, who made up his ground in extraordinary fashion from the distance, was only a head behind Clémentine. This is the first time that Jannette has been made to gallop, and we doubt if she was able to show her best form on this occasion, as it was not decided to run her until the last moment, and we hear that she had been watered shortly before the race.

There was another very heavy day's racing on Tuesday, proceedings commencing with the All-Aged Trial Stakes, in which Trappist, who must be made of cast-iron, and seems quite indifferent to weight, won as he liked. A Maiden Plate fell to Matador, a son of Pero Gomez, whose stock are constantly winning, and there was nothing else of importance prior to the Cambridgeshire, for which no less than thirty-four numbers were hoisted. The system of drawing lots for places, which was inaugurated last year, was again adopted; and though Rosy Cross (7 st.) was one of the unfortunates on the lower ground, she kept her position as first favourite with great firmness. Hilarious (7 st. 7 lb.) and Manœuvre (6 st. 6 lb.) were also very steady in the betting, a marked feature of which was the advance of Shillelagh (6 st. 9 lb.) to 12 to 1. After several false starts, the large field got off fairly together, Avontes (6 st. 2 lb.), who had the best place, being the first to show in front. Before half the distance was covered, Manœuvre was in trouble, and Shillelagh and Newport (6 st. 10 lb.), both of whom have awful tempers, were busily engaged in annoying each other, and running all over the course. Hilarious was also done with a long way from home, and Avontes was beaten at the Red Post, and dropped away, leaving Monk (7 st. 5 lb.) and Gladia (6 st. 8 lb.) with the lead. At this time Jongleur (8 st. 4 lb.) was pulling double, and, going to the front about a furlong from home, he won with great ease by a couple of lengths from Belphebe (7 st. 10 lb.), who finished three lengths in front of Gladia, the placed horses being right away from the rest of the field. The performance of Jongleur is about the best in the history of the race; but his easy defeat by Lady Golightly at the Second October Meeting appeared to put him quite out of court. We imagine that, as we stated at the time, he is a far better colt at a mile than over a longer distance; for, if this is not the case, it is easy to show on paper that he would have won the St. Leger by a hundred yards, had he been engaged. Indeed, the form of at least half a dozen horses in the Cambridgeshire is so puzzling and contradictory that we have abandoned any attempt to elucidate it in despair. There can be little doubt that Jongleur is the best three-year-old in training over his own course; and Belphebe again ran a great mare, though she experienced the terribly bad luck of finishing second for both Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire. The odds of 4 to 1, which were laid upon Lady of Mercia, were upset by Attalus, and this brought a bad day for backers to a close.

Ten races were a tolerably good allowance for such an off-day as Wednesday proved, but there was no single event of more than passing interest. Flashman ought to have beaten Hydromel for a Post Stakes; but he refused to try when the pinch came, and allowed Lord Falmouth's colt to win a punishing struggle. The Stand Handicap fell an easy prey to Trappist (9 st. 8 lb.), who conceded upwards of 40 lb. to some of his ten opponents; and Lord Clive (8 st. 10 lb.) took the Criterion Nursery, prior to which race he was sold to the Duke of St. Albans for 3000 gs., with a stipulation that he should not be delivered to his new owner until after the race. The price would, doubtless, have been larger, but the colt is most unfortunately disqualified for the classic races of next season, owing to his having been entered in them as own brother to Warren Hastings, whereas he is only half brother to that horse.

The Lurgan Open Meeting, which is the first really important coursing gathering of the present season, was brought off with great success last week. Unhappily, the state of Lord Lurgan's health prevented him from taking any part in it; but Lady Lurgan and a large party were present each day. Hares were very plentiful, and afforded some grand trials, and all the three stakes filled, though the Brownlow Cup scarcely attracted so many high-class greyhounds as in previous years. It fell to Wild Orphan, by Royal Joseph—Lady Lue, who beat Don't be Headstrong, by Light Cavalry—Humming Bee, in the final trial. The Raughton Stakes, for sixty-four dog puppies, was won by Danube, by Hopeful Joe—Don't Forget, and the Derrymacash Stakes, a similar event for puppies of the opposite sex, was divided between Wedding Tour, by Willie Galwey—Watercress, and Herzegovina, by Contango Annie M'Pherson. Mr. Warwick and Heystead gave great satisfaction as judge and slipper respectively.

William Gale, who started at the Agricultural Hall on Sunday morning last to attempt to walk 4000 quarter miles in 4000 ten minutes, would have done wisely to leave well alone. People are growing very tired of these tedious and endless exhibitions of endurance, and few people are likely to be attracted to Islington.

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed Colonel Harman, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Aldershot, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Forces in Ireland, in succession to Colonel Sir A. Alison, K.C.B., promoted Major-General.

A preliminary meeting, convened by Mr. Wait, M.P., and Mr. Lewis Fry, chairman of the Bristol School Board, was held in Bristol on the 18th inst. to consider the propriety of erecting a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of Mary Carpenter; the Dean of Bristol presided. Nothing definite was decided upon; but a suggestion seemed to meet with general acceptance that the best memorial would be an extension in Bristol of homes for working boys and girls, an institution which Miss Carpenter originated and supported till her death. It was resolved to call a public meeting.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bell, H., to be Rural Dean of Gosforth.  
Brooke, Canon; Rural Dean of the District of Bath, in the Deanery of Bath.  
Berner, Henry Norris; Reader in St. Clement's Church, Sandwich.  
Cox, F. H.; Rector of Fen Ditton, Cambridge.  
Francis, John; Curate of the parish of Liverpool.  
Hawley, W.; Vicar of Patrick, Isle of Man.  
Jekyll, Walter; Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral.  
Jones, Edward Rhys; Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester.  
Rawson, E. O.; Curate of Newport Pagnell; Vicar of Marston, Cheshire.  
Tuson, Henry; Rector of South Elmham, St. James's, Suffolk.—*Guardian*.

Sir Gilbert Scott has prepared plans for the restoration of Prestbury church, Gloucestershire, the carrying out of which will cost £5000.

The Rev. Samuel Wainwright, D.D., morning preacher at All Saints' Church, Dalston, has been presented with a purse containing 220 sovereigns by the members of that congregation.

The parish church of Sternfield, East Suffolk, was reopened on the 17th inst. by the Bishop of Norwich, after a thorough restoration by Mr. St. Aubyn, at a cost of £1325, which has been raised within the year. The sermon was preached by the Bishop.

The Bishop of Ely has reopened the Church of St. George, at Thriplow, Cambridgeshire, the nave and transepts of which have been restored at considerable expense, from plans of Sir Gilbert Scott. The Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College (the lay rectors) have contributed largely to the work.

A harvest thanksgiving service was held on Sunday morning at the Royal Chapel, by Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Park. The church was richly and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Prince and Princess Christian were present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Robins, of Windsor.

The recent discoveries at St. Alban's Abbey of the north-west walls of the old chapter-house, which owed its erection to Gorham, eighteenth abbot, has led to the finding also of the sedilia and some beautiful tile pavement. A distinguished party of archaeologists, including Sir Gilbert Scott, last week visited the spot and took notes of the various treasures as they were brought to light. The mouldings and carvings will soon again be covered in, as a public way passes over the spot.

The Bishop of St. Albans has been called upon to perform a twofold and most interesting duty at Loughton—that, namely, of consecrating a new memorial chapel, and of reopening the fine old parish church after restoration. The memorial chapel, a beautiful monument in flint, faced with Bath stone, has been erected by Mrs. Whitaker Maitland to the memory of the late lord of the manor, Mr. W. Whitaker Maitland, and is intended to be used for funerals and special occasions. The restoration of the church has comprised an enlargement of the chancel, pavement with coloured marbles, new choir stalls, rebuilding of the organ, &c.

The large five-light east window of Bulwick church, Northampton, is now filled with stained glass. The subjects represented are "The Last Supper" and "The Crucifixion," the outer lights being filled with adoring angels. The window is in memory of Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Trollope, sixth Baronet, and wife of Thomas Tryon, Esq., who died Feb. 11, 1877. Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, London, were the artists.—The members of the family of the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart., have put up a large stained-glass window to his memory (by the same artists) in the west end of Lightcliffe Church. Figures of Noah, Abraham, Moses, Samuel, and Daniel are introduced, and under each figure is represented an incident taken from the life of the personage represented above it.

A special service for the working classes, in connection with the working-men's clubs of the metropolis, will be held in Westminster Abbey next Thursday evening, Nov. 1, at half-past seven o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. the Dean, president of the Workmen's Club and Institute Union. The musical arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. W. S. Hoyte, assisted by the choir of the Lay Helpers' Association; Dr. Bridge, organist of the abbey, presiding at the organ. Admission will be by tickets only, which are to be distributed among the working-men's clubs in the metropolis, the committee having adopted this plan in order to secure a congregation of bona-fide working men. A few tickets at the disposal of the public and those favourable to the movement can be obtained at the offices of the Bishop of London's Fund, 46a, Pall-mall.

A large congregation was attracted to St. Mary's, Oxford, on Sunday to hear the University sermon preached by the Bishop of Manchester, who has not occupied the University pulpit for some years. Taking as his text the interview between Paul and Felix, with especial reference to the words, "As he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and the judgment to come," Dr. Fraser contrasted the sober and temperate attitude of the Church of England with the rapid and restless life of the present day and the appetite for sensationalism. Alluding to the recent writings of Mr. Greig and Professor Tyndall, he pointed out the dreary prospect offered by their teaching, dwelling fervently on the general conviction in the soul of man as to an account to be rendered by all in the future. While Mr. Ruskin was flying to the utmost corners of the earth to escape the noise of a locomotive and steam whistle, there were thousands in his own diocese whose lives were never lightened on earth. Were they to have no prospect but annihilation? If so, why let them "eat and drink, for to-morrow they die."

## BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

Last week the ancient city of Exeter witnessed the re-opening, with great pomp and ceremony, of her restored cathedral, the nave having been thoroughly reinstated, at a cost of over £40,000. On Tuesday the historic city of Bristol witnessed a similar ceremonial on the occasion of reopening an entirely new nave, built up from the very foundation, at a cost of £45,000. It has been built upon the exact lines laid down in the fourteenth century by Abbot Knowle, who, however, did not proceed beyond the foundations. £13,000 has been spent in restoring the choir and the interior of the cathedral. It is now complete, but buttresses have been built of two massive and handsome western towers, to be named respectively the Butler and the Colston, and these remain to be finished. By the munificent contribution of a lady, who wishes to remain unknown, and the aid of another person, the beautiful north porch has been completed. The family of the late Bishop Monk have defrayed the cost of the baptistery, situate under the south-western tower, and are about to have placed therein a font of very handsome design; the western door, too, has been erected as a memorial of the late Mr. Charles Ward, and many of the windows have been filled with stained glass by other benefactors. The handsome rose window over the western entrance is the gift of the Rev. Henry H. Daniel, and is in memory of his relative, the late Alderman Daniel. Under the Butler tower are two handsome windows—one the gift of

Messrs. Charles and Edward S. Hill as a memorial of their father; and the other given by Mr. W. J. Blackburn-Maze, son of the late Mr. Peter Maze, to whose memory it is raised. Mr. W. E. George, of Stoke Bishop, has filled one of the windows in the south aisle, and in the choir is a memorial window to the late Mr. Corfe, fifty-one years organist of the cathedral. This latter window is the work of Mr. Bell, of College-green, whose design was selected from four sent in by various artists. The other stained-glass windows are by Hardman, of Birmingham. The nave consists of six bays, is 120 ft. in length, and the total width inside the walls is 69 ft., exactly the same as that of the choir, but the height, 60 ft., is somewhat greater. The height of the pillars to the capitals is 25 ft., and from these spring arches of graceful form. The columns are of Corsham stone, relieved by blue lias. The flooring is of Pennant and Portland stone, and Goodwood tiles. The walks in the nave and aisles are of Pennant and Portland stone, with bands of Isle of Man marble, and the rest of the floor is of red, black, and chocolate coloured tiles. The architect was Mr. G. E. Street, A.R.A., and the contractor Mr. G. W. Booth, of London. In the sermon preached at the opening, the Bishop of the diocese spoke very hopefully of the future of the cathedral system—reformed and not revolutionised, developed, not destroyed. The services were continued on Wednesday. In the morning the Dean of Westminster preached, and in the evening the Dean of Canterbury occupied the pulpit.

## DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

The annual meeting of the Exeter Diocesan Conference was begun on Tuesday at the Chapter House, adjoining the cathedral. The Bishop presided, and there was a large attendance of the clergy and laity, among the latter being Lord Devon, Lord Fortescue, Lord Coleridge, Lord Clinton, Sir John Duckworth, Sir T. D. Acland, Sir John Kennaway, &c. The principal matter discussed at the evening sitting was the sale of livings.

The Burials Bill of last Session was referred to in speeches made at the Diocesan Conference held at Chichester on Tuesday by Sir W. Barttelot, M.P., and Mr. Grantham, M.P.; and, after a discussion, a resolution in favour of the general provisions of the measure was passed.

The Bishop of Ely, in his charge to the clergy at Cambridge on the 18th inst., spoke very strongly against the Public Worship Regulation Act, and expressed a hope that the public mind would be so moved that its revision by the Legislature would soon be demanded. He strongly condemned all proposals to revise the Prayer-book. The clergy ought, he said, to make no change in the services except by consultation with their Bishop. He strongly counselled the clergy not to recommend private confession, and he condemned afternoon or evening celebrations.

A Diocesan Conference was opened at Chester on Wednesday under the presidency of Dr. Jacobson, the Bishop of the diocese. The first meeting was held at two o'clock in the afternoon, and another at eight in the evening. The Bishop, in his opening address, spoke of the good which had been done by diocesan conferences in preparing the way for the Church Congresses. A proof of this he drew from the recent Congress at Croydon. Referring to the question of the reform of Convocation, he said it was admitted that reform was necessary; but they must bear in mind that it was only reform that was wanted. His Lordship also alluded to the wants of the diocesan institution for education and church building.

A conference, convened by the Bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph and the Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire, and the majority of the representatives of Welsh constituencies, was held at Bangor on Tuesday, to discuss the Sunday closing of public-houses. The Bishop of Bangor presided at the morning meeting, and strongly advocated the establishment of working-men's clubs, alluding to the uselessness of attempting to check the attractions offered by publicans unless the friends of temperance provided ample counter-attractions. Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., Mr. Holland, M.P., the Dean of Bangor, the Hon. Charles Wynn, Archdeacon Evans, and others, took part in the discussion. Resolutions were adopted favouring Sunday closing, the establishing of workmen's clubs, and a stricter supervision of public-houses.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

Mr. W. Ellison, commoner of Exeter, has been elected to the Mitchell Exhibition in that society.

At Jesus the following Exhibitors have been elected:—G. H. Evans, private tuition; E. A. Johnson, Bedford Grammar School; W. O. Nares, Rossall; Enoch Jones, the College, Llandovery; W. J. Morris, Merchant Taylors'; T. E. Jones, Friars' School, Bangor; A. H. Jones, Shrewsbury Grammar School. These exhibitions are restricted to natives of Wales or Monmouthshire.

The Oxford University Commission was formally opened at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, on Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday the commissioners will proceed to take evidence. The proceedings will be strictly private. Lord Selborne is chairman; and Mr. Bayne, of Christ Church, and Mr. Dallin, of Queen's, are joint secretaries.

Some degrees of music have been conferred, as announced in our Music article.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell, of Balliol College, has been elected president of the Oxford Athletic Club; and at a captains' meeting T. C. Edwards-Moss, of Brasenose College, the retiring president, was unanimously re-elected to the position.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has promulgated the electoral roll of the University for the ensuing academical year. It comprises 336 names, and is headed by those of the Duke of Devonshire, LL.D., of Trinity College, as Chancellor, and the Earl of Powis, LL.D., St. John's, High Steward. Three hundred and thirty-five names were on the list last year.

Dr. Vaughan was the preacher at the University church last Sunday. He took for his subject "The rich young ruler." There was an immense congregation.

A collection for the Indian Famine Fund has been started among members of the University. A first list of subscriptions has appeared amounting to about £400.

At Queen's, after competitive examination, Ellis has obtained the Hebrew Exhibition of £40 and Bolton and Boyer exhibitions of £25. All three successful candidates are from Merchant Taylors' School.

On Monday the ordination of Mr. J. D. M. Murray, of St. John's College, one of the two gentlemen about to proceed to India under the auspices of the University Mission, took place in Great St. Mary's Church, the Lord Bishop of the diocese officiating. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Westcott, D.D. Mr. Murray's destination is Delhi, for which place he will sail next week, with the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, of Pembroke College, and assistants.

Professor Fawcett, M.P., Professor of Political Economy at this University, began on Saturday a series of lectures in the Arts Schools, in which, carefully examining the subject of

free trade and protection, he traced the causes which in recent years have not only retarded the general adoption of free trade, but have in some countries given a fresh vitality to the doctrines of protection. In subsequent addresses the hon. gentleman will endeavour to show that, however great the injury inflicted on English industry by the protective tariffs of other countries, this injury would be seriously aggravated by a policy of retaliation.

## DURHAM.

The Examiners for the first year in Arts have issued the following class-list:—Class I.: M. A. W. Mitchell, University College; F. H. Williams, University College. Class II.: R. Fitzgerald, unattached; W. Hodgson, University College. Class IV.: C. E. Baldwin, University College. Recommended: For scholarships of £70 each at matriculation, T. Davies and J. Howarth; for exhibition of £20 at matriculation, D. Parry; for medical scholarship, A. J. Beanlands, B.A. The following have also been recommended for exhibitions: T. Hodgson and W. Turner, æq. Recommended for scholarships of £60: Pratt and Armstrong; of £30, R. Williams. Recommended for exhibition of £30: Holmes.

## ST. ANDREWS.

The triennial election of the Lord Rector, in the room of Dean Stanley, will be held on the fourth Thursday of November. The Conservative party are canvassing for Lord Salisbury, their candidate at the last election; while another section have selected Robert Browning, the poet, as a non-political candidate.

At Westminster, the Mure Scholarship, founded by the friends of the late Mr. James Mure, so long known in connection with the school, has been awarded for the first time. The successful candidate was H. B. Cox, a Town boy.

The Archbishop of York laid the foundation-stone on Tuesday of the Yorkshire College at Leeds; and in the evening he delivered the opening lecture of the Leeds Philosophical Society.

A public meeting was held at Canterbury on the 19th inst. for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the new scheme put forth by the Charity Commissioners for the administration of the King's School in that city, and of taking steps to raise £1000 to meet the grant by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the house known as the Archbishop's Palace, together with the sum of £3000, in order to create a junior department in connection with the school. The chair was taken by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was supported by the Bishop of Dover, the Dean of Canterbury, and other members of the cathedral body. A resolution to the effect that "This meeting approves generally the provisions of the new scheme for the King's School, and of the endeavour to raise £1000 to meet the grant of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners," was proposed by Mr. Majendie, M.P., seconded by Mr. M. Bell, J.P., of Bourne Park, and carried unanimously. A sum of nearly £300 was subscribed in the room towards the fund.

On Monday evening, under the presidency of the Rev. R. Lee, M.A., the Head Master of Christ's Hospital, the birthday of its Royal founder was celebrated at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, have been educated at the hospital.

The London Ladies' Educational Association opened its tenth session at University College for day lectures on Monday. Most of the evening lectures—intended chiefly for governesses and candidates for public examinations open to women—began a week ago.

At the Michaelmas Commencement on Saturday last at Trinity College, Dublin, the degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon Horton Claridge Allison, after a performance of "Acts," consisting of a sacred cantata and a concerto for pianoforte and orchestra, in the dining-hall of Trinity College on the day previous. Dr. Allison was presented by Sir Robert Stewart, the University Professor of Music.

Professor H. G. Seeley, of King's College, began on the evening of the 19th inst., at the College for Men and Women, Bloomsbury, a course of eight lectures on "Evolution, and the Geological Evidence which bear upon the Origin of the Existing Races of Plants and Animals."

The *School Guardian* announces that the arrangements are complete for the establishment of a new Training College for Mistresses, under the auspices of the National Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It is not intended to wait until a college has been built; but two spacious houses have been obtained at Tottenham, which will be opened in January next with accommodation for forty students. Next year further arrangements will be made for the reception of forty more, and when the college is completed the number will be raised to one hundred. Clergymen having candidates to recommend should communicate with the Principal, the Rev. E. Hobson, St. John's College, Battersea, S.W.

The Gresham Professor of Astronomy gives notice that he will lecture at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, at six p.m., on Oct. 30, 31, and Nov. 1, 2. Subject—Transits of Venus and other methods of determining the distance of the Sun.

## THE JAPANESE ARMY.

The civil war in the Satsuma province still troubles the Empire of the Mikado; and Mr. Wigram, our Correspondent at Yokohama, now and then uses his pencil, as in the Sketch engraved for this week, to delineate the figures and equipment of the Imperial troops, when they come to embark at that port for their conveyance by sea to, serve in the present campaign. We expect their peculiar appearance will rather afford some mirth to our readers than enhance the estimation in which the Japanese military system is held by foreigners in distant Europe; but these queer-looking soldiers are reported to fight and march as well as those of certain other armies, wearing neater uniforms, and drilled into more perfect regularity of movement. The clownish, loutish bearing of both officers and privates in the ranks may therefore be excused, so long as they are brave and loyal and obedient to the call of duty. Yet it must be hard to restrain a laugh at the comical sight of such men and horses set in warlike array beneath the standards of an august Empire preparing to chastise its rebel subjects for the crime of treasonable disrespect. This is, however, merely a matter of taste.

An accident resulting in three deaths and injuries to eight other persons occurred on the night of the 18th inst. on the line of railway between Northampton and Wellingborough.

A miser named Farrell, aged sixty-five, was found dead in his bed in Dublin on Monday morning. In a drawer in his room were found £82 in gold and deposits for shares in railway and mining companies to the amount of £17,755.

Sir Andrew Fairbairn opened at Leeds on Monday a new institution for the accommodation of the blind and dumb, erected at a cost of £10,000. There remains a debt on the building of £2500, towards which Alderman Barran, M.P., has promised £150.



THE WAR: AFTER AN ASSAULT ON THE REDOUBT AT PLEVNA.



THE WOODLANDS CONVALESCENT HOME AT RAWDON, NEAR BRADFORD.

### THE WOODLANDS CONVALESCENT HOME, NEAR BRADFORD.

This institution, which was opened on the 10th inst. by the Marquis of Salisbury, has been erected by the munificence of Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P. for Bradford. It is designed somewhat on the plan of the Convalescent Home at Ilkley, near Leeds, of which Mr. Ripley has been many years a liberal supporter. It is situated at Rawdon, in Airedale, with a southern aspect, on high ground overlooking the valley of the Aire. The main building consists of a central block, with two wings. The central block is apportioned to entrance and dining halls, a conservatory, the culinary department, serving and waiting rooms, and a number of small sitting-rooms. The two wings forming the southern front are divided into sitting-rooms and dormitories for the men, the women and

children. There is accommodation for 120 persons altogether. At the end of each wing nearest the dining-hall are stone staircases leading to the lavatories, bath-rooms, and dormitories. With the exception of the dining-hall, the building is two storeys high, giving to the principal dormitories of both wings the same southern aspect as that of the large sitting-rooms below. The room over the entrance-hall is set apart for a board-room. The portion of the central block on each side of the entrance-hall facing the approach has been carried one storey higher than the remainder of the building, so that space is obtained for a number of additional bed-rooms. The whole building stands upon foundations raising it considerably above the ground level; perfect dryness is thus secured, and spacious cellars obtained. All the rooms are spacious, lofty, and well lighted, and rendered cheerful by ornamental stained glass in the upper portions of the windows. With a view to

the convenient working of the establishment, attention has been paid to the relative position of the lavatories to the bed and sitting rooms, and that of the serving and culinary department to the dining-hall. The wash-house and laundries are grouped in a building adjacent to the kitchen, the intervening space forming a courtyard. The corridors have concrete floors, are brick arched and fire proof. All internal fittings are of the simplest design and most durable quality. The Home being intended for occupation during the winter as well as the summer, attention has been paid to the provision for heating the building. All the rooms and corridors are warmed by hot-water pipes and coils, in addition to fireplaces in the principal rooms. Externally, the character of the building corresponds with the simplicity of the interior. It is designed after the style of the domestic architecture of the seventeenth century; flat pitched roofs, projecting eaves and corbels,



TYPES OF JAPANESE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

mullioned and transomed windows, being its prominent features. The grounds, upwards of ten acres, are partly grass and partly woodland, giving a variety of walks and pleasure-grounds. A portion of the land has been laid out as a large kitchen garden.

The proceedings on the opening day, with the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., at the luncheon given by Mr. Ripley in a tent adjoining the Convalescent Home, were reported at the time. Mr. Ripley in his speech gave some account of the institution, which had cost him much more than the £10,000 of the original estimate. The building itself, with the grounds, he had conveyed to six trustees, with directions to them to allow the building to be used in perpetuity for a Convalescent Home or for any analogous purpose. The management of the institution was left to a committee, to be appointed by donors and subscribers, who would themselves decide on the mode of clothing the committee of management. Mr. Ripley said "he wished to suggest to the working people of Bradford and the neighbourhood the desirability of their taking that institution to a great extent into their own hands and forming clubs or making use of clubs already in existence for the purpose of paying some small subscription, which should entitle any member of a family—under regulations which might be decided upon—to the benefit of the Home. If it happened that any family subscribing did not require to avail themselves of the Home, it could only be a source of thankfulness to them that they were doing something to help their less fortunate neighbours. He did not suppose that the institution could be entirely self-supporting, but by donations and subscriptions, which might be made to confer certain rights of voting, especially in the election of the committee of management, he was sanguine enough to believe that sufficient funds would be provided, so that a working man's self-respect would not be lowered by his receiving as a charity something which, by this means, he would, to a certain extent, be providing for himself." This is the principle of the Woodlands Convalescent Home for Bradford, and it seems to be worthy of approval.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Bolton strike has virtually come to an end. At a meeting of the men held on Tuesday night the proposal of the committee of the Masters' Association, that if the operatives resumed work at a reduction of 5 per cent the committee would recommend their association to revise the standard price-lists, was, in effect, agreed to.

As the strike of the stonemasons in London continues, thirty Germans and thirty Italians have been brought over for the work at the New Law Courts. On Friday evening, the 19th inst., as the Italians were leaving work, they were surrounded by a crowd of men, by whom they were hooted and jostled on their way to their lodgings. One of the Italians was struck on the face by a stone. The men were so frightened that they applied to the Italian Consul for protection, and Messrs. Bull and Son, the contractors, called attention to the outrage at Bow-street. The German masons, leaving under the protection of the police, were not attacked, but the windows of their lodgings were smashed by stones. A canteen has been fitted up on the site of the Law Courts, where dinner is served to them; and there is accommodation within the inclosure to lodge many more than the thirty Italian masons who were the subject of the outrage. Arrangements are in progress to serve meals here to all the men employed at the works, Englishmen as well as foreigners, and to supply it in the evening with newspapers and the other apparatus of a workmen's club. Some of the unfinished rooms are to be used as barracks for the further contingents of workmen expected from abroad. The Masons' Strike Committee deny any knowledge of the outrage, and protest that their dispute has been conducted in a strictly legal manner. Sixty masons, who are to be employed on the new buildings in the Temple, arrived in London on Wednesday from America. Several hundreds more have been engaged in the States, and are coming to be employed on large works in this country.

There is another lock-out of ironworkers of the ship-building yards on the Clyde.

The strike of weavers at Ashton, by which upwards of a thousand operatives have been thrown out of work for three weeks, has terminated by the hands accepting the employers' terms.

The strike of colliers in North Staffordshire has begun, and more than 2000 are now out.

Cases of "rattening" are again becoming common occurrences at Sheffield. A man named Proctor, who refused to take part in a strike, has had all his tools stolen from a wire mill in which he was employed.

A meeting, composed of delegates from the Carpenters and Joiners' Amalgamated Union, the General Union, and from all the builders' yards and shops throughout the metropolis, was held in London last Saturday evening, at which a resolution was passed to the effect that the time has arrived to ask for a reduction of the hours of work and an increase in the rate of wages.

Last week a meeting of skilled labourers was held in Liverpool to consider the depression of trade. It was stated that from three to four thousand cotton porters alone were out of employment. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Cotton Brokers' Association to solicit advice and aid.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES TAKING HIS SONS ON BOARD THE NAVAL CADETS' TRAINING-SHIP BRITANNIA, AT DARTMOUTH.



THE OBELISK AS SEEN FROM CANNING'S STATUE.



THE OBELISK FROM THE CORNER OF PALACE-YARD.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE IN THE PROPOSED SITE.

## THE ROYAL NAVAL CADETS AT DARTMOUTH.

The Prince of Wales took his two sons, Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, and Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, to Dartmouth on Thursday week, and placed them as naval cadets on board H.M.S. Britannia, the training-ship. There are, indeed, two vessels, the Britannia and the Hindostan, moored one astern of the other in the tideway of the harbour, and connected by a covered gangway running from the bows of the Britannia to the stern gallery of the Hindostan. These vessels are without masts and rigging, except one small mast in the Britannia for the purpose of signals and instruction; they have no guns; their ports are filled with glazed windows, and their decks are fitted with class-rooms, cabins and mess-rooms for the officers and instructors, store-rooms, and quarters for the ship's company. The cadets sleep in hammocks on the main deck. Each ship is furnished with hot and cold baths, and a large tank, used every morning as a swimming-bath. The private landing-place of the Britannia is within pistol-shot of the ship. Here is a gymnasium, and on the heights above is a cricket-ground; half-way up the hill is a five-court and covered bowling-alley. A small fleet of boats, both for sailing and rowing, is attached to the ship; these, under proper precautions, are at the disposal of the cadets. Every cadet is required, unless prevented by sickness, to spend at least an hour a day on shore at the gymnasium, the bowling-alley, or in the cricket-field, and on certain days of the week a much longer time is afforded for recreation and exercise. About twenty-eight hours per week is the time allotted for formal instruction; this is judiciously divided among the various branches of a general and technical training. For instruction in seamanship the ship is provided with a series of models, in which every part of a ship and its rigging is shown on a scale large enough for practical teaching. The single mast of the Britannia is used for the same purpose, and draughts of cadets are occasionally sent to sea in the Dapper, a seagoing gun-boat attached to the Britannia as tender. The number of cadets is about 130, divided into four classes. Each of the cadets passes through every class in the course of his two or three years' training. Each class is under a naval instructor, assisted by teachers for special subjects; but the same instructor takes the same batch of cadets through each of the four classes, so that a particular cadet is always under the same teacher. Each cadet on board costs the country over £300 a year. This high figure is partly accounted for by the fact that she is a commissioned ship, with a captain, a staff of executive officers, and a ship's company, independent of the staff of naval instructors and special teachers. The above is a short outline of the kind of work the young Princes will have to perform during their stay on board the ship, the only exception being that they will be brought up by a private tutor.

A set of apartments has been constructed on board the Britannia for the accommodation of the two Royal Princes. It is separated from the rest of the ship by a canvas screen across the upper deck. There are three entrances—one for the Princes, one for the private tutor, and one for the servant. The sitting-room is 26 ft. by 9 ft. 8 in., by 7 ft. high. The furniture is of light mahogany, and consists of a circular table covered with crimson and black cloth, two couches, two easy-chairs, and two cross-legged cane-seated easy-chairs. There are two mahogany writing-desks, fitted with drawers, and book-shelves, and cap-racks. The carpet is dark brown with a dark pattern. There is a small grate, with necessary fittings, made to warm both the sitting-room and the sleeping-cabin. The mats and rugs are perfectly plain. The apartment is well lit and ventilated, having round the sides seventeen sliding sashes with shutter lights, hung with green curtains. The woodwork is painted a delicate green. Over the fireplace is a simple pier-glass. Two doors lead from this room out behind. The sleeping-cabin is on the port side, forward from the sitting-room. It is 15 ft. 6 in. long, 11 ft. 6 in. wide, and, like the other rooms, 7 ft. high. The furniture, of the same pattern as that in the sitting-room, consists of three or four chairs, two washstands, mahogany shelves, and two towel horses. There are the usual hammock bars, and the two brothers have their hammocks slung side by side. There are five sliding sashes, with shutters and curtains, as in the sitting-room. From this cabin the tutor's cabin is entered forward. It is only 11 ft. long by 7 ft. in width; it is furnished in the same style as the Princes' room, but, instead of a hammock, it has a small bed. The bath-room, on the left-hand side of the entrance to the sitting-room, is 9 ft. long by 8 ft. wide, and has three sliding windows. The bath is 8 ft. long by 3 ft. 6 in. deep, and 2 ft. 9 in. in width, and will be heated by steam. It is supplied with both fresh and salt water. Forward from the bath-room is the servant's room, fitted and furnished much the same as the room of the tutor. Over the space between the apartments and the canvas screen already mentioned there is an awning. As a new gangway has been built from this part of the deck to the studies below, the Princes will be able to pass up and down entirely under cover. The apartments are ventilated with copper cowls. Nothing appears to have been overlooked which can tend to the health or convenience of the Royal brothers. With the exception of having separate apartments, they will be treated like the other cadets.

The Prince of Wales, with his sons, arrived at the Kingswear railway station, opposite Dartmouth, at ten minutes before five in the afternoon, having left London by the Great Western line about noon, and come on by the Bristol and Exeter and South Devon Railways. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the Royal Naval Reserve, while the boy Princes wore their Naval Cadet uniforms. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by two equerries, and by Admiral Sir H. Keppel and the Rev. Mr. Dalton, private tutor to the young Princes. They were received by Captain Fairfax, Commander of the Britannia, and by the Mayors and corporate officials of Totnes and Dartmouth. The latter presented addresses of welcome, after which their Royal Highnesses descended the platform, between ranks of the boys of the Rixham Orphanage School, and went in a barge to the Britannia, passing through a flotilla of nearly three hundred boats. The barge was manned by Naval Cadets, and there was a double line of Cadets' boats, in which they all stood up bareheaded, holding their oars erect on high, by way of a salute. Many of the other boats, as well as the town and banks of the Dart estuary, were decorated with flags and banners; and thousands of spectators were assembled. The scene, of which we give an illustration, was very animated, with the picturesque steep wooded hills on both sides of the river, the quaint old-fashioned buildings of the quay and streets, and the rocks that seem quite to shut in the harbour from the sea. There was an illumination of the town at night, with a torchlight procession. The Prince of Wales stayed that night on board the Britannia, and returned next day to London, leaving his two sons in their new floating home and school.

The Hospital Saturday movement at Portsmouth this year shows an increase over last year of £125.



MAP OF THE BASIN OF THE CONGO, ILLUSTRATING MR. STANLEY'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

## STANLEY'S EXPLORATION OF THE CONGO.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* Special African Explorer has again performed a valuable service for geographical science; and our Sketch Map of the Basin of the Congo will enable readers to form an estimate of Mr. H. M. Stanley's latest achievement. On Aug. 24, 1876, this enterprising traveller left Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, on his way to the Manyuema country. His men were gloomy and dispirited, for they had been frightened by the stories of cannibalism practised in the west. Many of them deserted, and Stanley, to prevent the total disorganisation of his force, had a number of them clapped in irons, and drove them down to the canoes. Treading in the footsteps of Livingstone and Cameron, he reached Nyangwe, on the Lualaba river. His men, in the meantime, had recovered their spirits, all fears of being eaten having vanished. He found Manyuema much changed since Livingstone's visit. The country then was densely populated; it abounded in gardens and cultivated fields, and there were flocks of goats and droves of black pigs. It is now, for the most part, an uninhabited wilderness, and this in consequence of the slave-hunts carried on there by the subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

At Nyangwe Stanley recruited a force of 140 musketeers and seventy spearmen. On Nov. 5 he again started, at first following the right bank of the river, through Uregga, a country inhabited by cannibals; thence crossed over to the left bank, and finally embarked his force in the exploring-boat Lady Alice and eighteen canoes. At the very outset of his journey he was harassed by the natives and by the disinclination of his escort to proceed further. The river, contrary to expectations, flowed almost directly to the north. Under the Equator it formed five great falls, and it was necessary to cut a road thirteen miles through the forest, over which the canoes were dragged. In lat. 2 deg. N. the river turned to the north-west. Stanley describes it as a broad stream, from two to ten miles wide, and full of islands. He established friendly relations with a tribe who were armed with muskets; but three days later he was attacked by fifty-four large canoes, which issued from a considerable tributary of the Lualaba, and he there fought the last but one of "thirty-two battles." This tributary, not less than 2000 yards wide at its mouth, appears to have been Schweinfurth's Welle. The Monbattu, who live on it, are known to possess large canoes, and they have every facility of procuring muskets from Nubian traders. The Congo there, or lower down, is known as Ikutu ya Congo. Navigation does not appear to be interrupted again until the Massassa Falls are reached; but thence down to the coast there are no less than thirty falls and rapids, the lowest being those of Yellala.

At the Massassa Falls the expedition nearly came to grief. Twelve boats were swept over the falls here; Frank Pocock (Stanley's European servant) and fifteen natives perished, and 12,000 dollars' worth of ivory were lost. Six weeks later, at the Falls of Mbolo, Stanley himself narrowly escaped a similar fate.

On Aug. 6, 1877, after a journey of 274 days from Nyangwe, the expedition arrived at Ni Sanda, a village within four days' march of Boma, a trading station on the lower Congo. Stanley's force had been reduced by that time to 115 men, women, and children, in a starving condition, for the natives declined to receive the cloths, beads, and wire brought from the East Coast, in exchange of corn. Fortunately, relief was near at hand. Messrs. A. Motta Viega and J. W. Harrison, of Boma, on hearing of the traveller's arrival, at once forwarded a supply of provisions. The importance of Stanley's discoveries can hardly be overrated. He has changed

the aspect of our map of Central Africa, and the Congo will in future take rank with the very largest rivers of the world.

## THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

The following cases of saving life were last week brought under the notice of the committee, which bestowed the usual awards:—

The silver medallion was unanimously voted to Mr. A. E. Bartlet, surgeon, of Goudhurst, Kent, for the following act of gallantry:—On the 21st ult. William Buss, a plumber, descended a well 34 ft. deep for the purpose of effecting some repairs in connection with the pump; but he had been only a short time down when the foul air compelled him to signal to be hauled up, which was done, and when within 8 ft. of the top he became insensible, slipped through the rope by which he was fastened, and fell to the bottom. Mr. Bartlet, as a medical man, was sent for, and found the air so foul that no light would burn, and the well was, of course, quite dark. He heard the man breathing stertorously at the bottom, and at once determined to descend and attempt his rescue, which he did by holding on to a short ladder let down by a rope. On reaching the bottom he found the man still insensible, with his head just out of the water, and managed to fix him round the pipe of the pump to prevent his drowning. Experiencing, however, great difficulty in breathing, and not being secured to the ladder, he was unable to remain or to take up Buss, who was a heavy man. On coming to the surface he endeavoured to induce someone else to venture to the rescue, being himself much exhausted, but without success, and he therefore determined to make another effort. By this time, however, the unfortunate man had succumbed to the influence of the foul air and the fall, and his would-be rescuer was only at last successful in bringing his body to the surface.

The society's medallion was also voted to Miss Julia R. Wyatt, a young lady only fourteen years of age, for rescuing Miss Hutchinson, who was in danger of drowning at Plymouth harbour while bathing on June 28; to James Claypole, a lad of seventeen, for saving Thomas Calman, who sank while bathing in the sea at Southsea, Hants, on Aug. 29; to G. A. Lacey, a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery, for saving, in conjunction with two other men named Bulkeley and Croad, who were also rewarded by the presentation of testimonials, a man named Keogh, who sank while bathing in 28 ft. of water at Fort Mansel, Malta, on the 1st ult.; to John George Collis, a lad of eighteen, for diving four times to the rescue of William Plumridge, who sank in 12 ft. of water while bathing at Tumbling Bay, Oxford, on Aug. 12; and to W. Mansfield, for saving Denis Mulcahy, who fell into the sea at Cork on the 23rd ult.

Testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment, recording the nature of the services rendered and the thanks of the society, were also presented to Henry Smith, James Higham, Sergeant G. E. Green, of the Grenadier Guards; George Underwood, Thomas Daughton, J. T. Howe, George Colville, John R. Vining, Charles Griffiths, William Rose, and W. H. Moorman; and pecuniary rewards of various amounts to Robert Vincent, John Williamson, Arthur Bailey, and George Brownbrick.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on Tuesday at Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M.P. In the evening a great meeting was held in the Free Trade Hall, at which the chief speaker was Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

## MUSIC.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

The programme of the third of the new series of Saturday afternoon concerts included the first performance of Schubert's second symphony, in B flat. The recovery of the manuscript of this work was one of the many valuable similar results of the visit of Mr. George Grove (then secretary of the Crystal Palace) to Vienna in 1867. Since that date several important compositions by Schubert have been given for the first time at the Crystal Palace concerts, including the "Tragic Symphony" (No. 4), the fifth symphony (in B flat), and the seventh (in C major)—several overtures, the music of the operetta "The Conspirators," the "Song of Miriam," and other valuable works.

The symphony performed on Saturday begins (as do most of the other symphonies of Schubert) with an introductory slow movement (Largo) which heralds an "Allegro Vivace," founded on a subject curiously like that of Beethoven's overture to "The Men of Prometheus." The following andante is a charmingly melodious although simple theme, which is varied and elaborated with exquisite variety of treatment and orchestral effect. A bold minuet and trio follow, and the symphony concludes with a bright and genial presto vivace, which is full of sustained interest and animation. The work was composed in 1815, when Schubert was about seventeen. It was admirably played on Saturday, and was received with great applause throughout.

Another novelty at the same concert was M. de Saint Saëns's symphonic poem "La Jeunesse d'Hercule," a series of strongly contrasted movements illustrative of the legend of the young Hercules's hesitation "between Virtue and Vice, and his final choice of Virtue, with hardship, sacrifice, death, and eternal life." There is some skilful orchestral writing, but the general effect of the music is that of strained effort. The piece, however, was not heard to the best advantage, coming at the close of the concert, and after such works as had preceded it—the symphony already noticed, Sterndale Bennett's refined and imaginative overture entitled "Parisina" (in illustration of Byron's poem), and Mendelssohn's splendid violin concerto. This latter work was played by Senor Sarasate (who made so great an effect at the previous week's concert), with a purity and beauty of tone, an accuracy of intonation, and a brilliant and unflinching mechanism, that produced a marked impression. Enthusiastic applause followed his exquisite delivery of the "Andante," and this was repeated at the close of the concerto. The violinist was also heard in his own transcription of a pianoforte nocturne by Chopin, in answer to an encore of which he played another piece.

Mdlle. Redeker sang with much effect a recitative and prayer from Herr Max Bruch's "Odysseus" and lieder by Schubert and Mendelssohn; and Mr. R. Hilton (a gentleman with a good bass voice) was well received in his delivery of Handel's aria "Se un bell'Ardice" and Loder's song, "The Diver."

At the concert of to-day (Saturday) a pianoforte concerto by Scharwenka is to be introduced for the first time, with Mr. Dannreuther as pianist.

Mr. William Carter opened his new season of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday week with "The Messiah." An important feature at these concerts is the fine singing of the choir formed and trained by Mr. Carter. The solo singers on Thursday were Mesdames Nouver and Patey, Mr. Cummings and Mr. George Fox. Mr. Carter conducted with his usual ability.—The next concert will take place in November, when Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise) and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be performed.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to be reopened by Mr. Mapleson on Nov. 5 for a season of Italian opera performances, at reduced prices. The programme announces the production of Signor Marchetti's opera "Ruy Blas," which is said to have been very successful in Italy; besides which Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" will be revived, with changes and additions by the composer, who may probably visit London to conduct it. The list of artists announced comprises the names of Mesdames Caroline Salla, Marie Roze, and Demerich-Lablache, Mdles. Alwina Valleria and Mila Rodani, Mdles. Parodi and Lisa Perdi (their first appearance), Mdlle. Bauermeister, Mdlle. Anna de Belocca (her first appearance in this theatre); Signori Fancelli, Bettini, and Gillandi, Signor Rancio (his first appearance), Signori Rinaldini and Grazzi, Signori Galassi, Del Puente, Poli, Zobili, Franceschi, Fallar, and Brocolini, and M. Gonnet. The subscription is for thirty nights. The usual restrictions as to dress will only apply to the stalls and the dress circle, and the performances will begin an hour earlier than usual—that is, at half-past seven, so as to terminate at a reasonable time. The scheme appears to hold out every prospect of a favourable result.

Music is again to be made a prominent feature at the Alexandra Palace. On Saturdays, Nov. 3 and 17 and Dec. 1 and 15, concerts of orchestral and vocal music will be given by a band of fifty, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Archer. Nov. 3, being the anniversary of Mendelssohn's death, the music is to consist chiefly of that composer's works. On the evenings of alternate Saturdays, except Nov. 10 (a race day) there will be concerts of Handel's music by the Alexandra Palace Festival Choir of 1000 voices.

Mr. Kuhe gave his annual concert at Brighton on Tuesday before a fashionable assembly, Mdlle. Albani and a number of distinguished artists taking part in the entertainment.

A concert of chamber music (the first of a series of four) by Herr Hermann Franke will be given next Tuesday evening, at the concert-room, Royal Academy of Music; and Mr. Walter Bache's annual pianoforte recital is announced for Monday afternoon, Nov. 5, at St. James's Hall. Mr. Santley will be the vocalist.

The arrangements for the series of concerts to be given at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the benefit of the local infirmary (briefly referred to in our last Number) are on a very extensive scale, including the engagement of a fine orchestra, led by Mr. Pollitzer, and a powerful chorus, together numbering about 250 performers. The solo-singers named in the prospectus are Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Misses Anna Williams, Helen D'Alton, and Henrietta Tomlinson, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. Lane, Mr. L. Thomas, Mr. R. Ferry, and Signor Foli. The concerts will occupy the week beginning Nov. 5, and the principal features of the programmes will be as follow:—On the Monday, "The Messiah;" Tuesday, Mr. H. Smart's cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," and a miscellaneous selection, including Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor (pianoforte, Mr. Rea), Nicolai's overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," &c.; Wednesday, Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Beethoven's symphony in C minor, Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas;" Thursday, "Elijah;" Friday, "Hezekiah," an oratorio composed expressly for these concerts by Dr. Arne; the finale to the first act of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera, "Loreley;" Weber's overture to "Oberon," and a violin solo by Mr. Pollitzer; and on the Saturday a miscellaneous concert comprising Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat

(with Mr. Walter Bache as pianist), Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell, and other pieces. Mr. Rea, an eminent local professor, contributes his services as conductor and solo pianist, in addition to which the fine choir trained by him give their co-operation, as constituting the chorus. It is to be hoped, and can scarcely be doubted, that the results of such performances, so efficiently organised, will be largely beneficial to the excellent institution which stands in need of aid and greatly deserves it.

The following have satisfied the examiners for the degree of Bachelor in Music at the University of Oxford:—J. Barret, New College and Tentercroft-street, Lincoln; R. A. Boissier, Christ Church and Penhurst, Kent; T. H. Collinson, New College and North-road, Durham; H. W. Harding, New College and Sidmouth; J. W. Hudson, New College and Spring Bank, Hull; H. Walmisley, Little New College and Bernard-street, London, W.C.; H. T. Pringner, New College and the Glen, Redhill; F. J. Sawyer, New College and Lambeth-road, London; and G. F. Sims, St. John's College and Holywell, Oxford.—The following have satisfied the examiners in the degree of Doctor in Music:—H. Keeton, New College and the Cathedral, Peterborough; and W. H. Sangster, New College and Cambridge-street, Hyde Park.

The council of Trinity College, London, have lately decided to throw open its higher musical examinations to women. The first examination under the new statutes will take place early next year.

Mr. Heathcote Long has presented the Royal Academy of Music with a prize of ten guineas for pianoforte-playing, to be competed for by male students at the end of each academical year, in July.

## THEATRES.

The recent changes in theatrical movements are of a nature to provoke serious reflection. First of all, we have to record the withdrawal of Mr. Wills's dramatic romance of "England in the Days of Charles II." from the boards of Drury Lane. The manager has fallen back on the late Mr. Andrew Halliday's well-tried "Amy Robsart." This drama was reproduced on Saturday with its usual success. Miss Louise Willes, an actress of evident ability, sustains the character of the heroine, and is likely, we think, to achieve popularity. Miss Edith Stuart, in the part of Queen Elizabeth, is sufficiently majestic, and in the expression of scorn and jealous rage adequately forcible. Leicester is represented by Mr. W. Terriss, and Tresilian by Mr. E. F. Edgar. Mr. James Fernandez made a strong part of Varney, and Miss Harriett Coveney a lively one of Flibbertigibbet. The appropriate scenery and accessories have been restored to the representation, and as a spectacle it wants nothing to render it attractive.

The failure of Mr. Wills's tragedy lies probably in the fact of its author having been hurried in the production of a piece made to order. The true secret of dramatic success lies in the condition that the playwright should work spontaneously and freely. The course of management has not lately encouraged the speculative dramatist to labour at the composition of a standard drama, with a hope when finished that a discerning manager would place it on the stage. Where such an arrangement is possible, the results are profitable to all parties.

This becomes clear from the experience of the Court Theatre, which, in presenting a posthumous play of Lord Lytton's, has found its reward in public approbation. His Lordship would appear to have composed the four acts in question at an interval subsequent to the production of "Money" and prior to that of "Not so Bad as We Seem." They are written with all the care and polish that distinguished the style of the popular author at that period, and the dialogue is in particular characterised by those artistic touches in which he so much delighted. No doubt there is an air of artificiality in the general tone of the composition; but there is evidence of workman-like care and earnestness in every part of the general treatment. Perhaps there is not much originality in the plot; and, indeed, the great scene in which the husband utters the parable designed to confound the seducer and fortify the wife with honest motives is palpably borrowed from a French play. Mr. Boucicault had, in fact, previously used it in one of his occasional productions; but the situation has not as yet been stated. The copy given to us by Lord Lytton takes its place naturally enough in the dramatic history of "the House of Darnley." The famous apologue, however, fails of its full effect on Lady Juliet Darnley, who needs yet the stimulus of jealousy in order to secure her complete restoration to honour. All this is very ingeniously contrived, and gives rise to situations that are natural enough in their way, yet exhibit, perhaps, a little too much conscious cleverness on the part of the practised dramatist. More modern dramas avoid this fault, and endeavour to make a judicious use of common-places, by which the specific action is brought more level to the minds of a general audience. We may note that the additional act supplied by Mr. Coghlan illustrates in some measure the difference between the various treatments. There are in it some phrases which we suspect Lord Lytton would never have tolerated, and which somewhat offend a fastidious taste. The general acting of the play is well calculated to assist in rescuing the posthumous labour of an esteemed literary workman from undeserved oblivion. Nothing can be better than Mr. Charles Kelly's interpretation of the character of Darnley—it is minute and distinct, faithful to the slightest traits that serve as exponents of the motives and habits of thinking of a worldly, honest man, who believes in wealth and argues that it means worth. Equally good is Mr. Hare in the portraiture of Mainwaring, the rich man's cynical friend. Mr. Titheradge made a very favourable first appearance in Sir Francis Marsden, whose rascally confidant, Fyche, was characteristically in all respects realised by Mr. A. Bishop. To Miss Helen Terry as the lady Juliet we have already made our acknowledgments. But there is one attribute which will secure the popularity of Lord Lytton's interesting drama—that is, the chastity of its plot, and the moral quality which pervades the entire design and execution of the dramatic legacy which his Lordship has made to the world.

We wish we could say as much for the comic opera with which Miss Kate Santley has inaugurated her management of the Royalty. It would be unjust to suppose that "La Marjolaine" is merely an opera-bouffe; its composer had evidently a far more ambitious aim. Lecocq intended to present his Belgian admirers with new and original music, remarkable for ingenuity and brilliancy, associated with original songs and with an original story. There is little of parody, and less of buffoonery. The libretto, by MM. Vaillon and Leterrier, is less discreet than it might have been; and the action has been condemned as being objectionably suggestive, and all this notwithstanding the care of the adapter (Mr. Sutherland Edwards) to remove doubtful phrases. Miss Kate Santley should, we think, have thought seriously before presenting this libretto to an English audience. It is true that the music of Lecocq is of rare excellence, and the singing, though not throughout successful, very good, particularly that by Miss

Rose Cullen, and Mr. F. Mervin, whose Annibal was an effective bit of acting. Mr. Lionel Brough, with his fowl "George," managed to be exceedingly comic.

A new actor, hailing from America, has appeared at the Surrey. He has been placarded and posted in the most prominent style, and puts forth the most elevated claims for his acceptance by a transpontine audience. His name is Mr. George M. Caprico, and he appears as the hero of a new American melodrama, which is not without considerable merit—albeit curiously entitled "Fates and Furies." All this manifests a bold determination to succeed, if not to carry the position by storm. The drama is written by Mr. G. B. Densmore, and has been performed at San Francisco with success. The piece is in six acts, and deals with the period of the French Revolution. The character assumed by Caprico is that of M. Albert, the Court painter, whose success excites the envy of M. Reynard, a diplomatist. The persecuted artist lives to turn the tables on his persevering enemy, and to secure the triumph of his own innocence. Some elaborate scenery has been provided for the performance, including a distant view of the Tuileries, an old church in Berlin, the banks of the Tiber, and other localities. These are well painted by Messrs. Brooke and Gray. We are of opinion that Mr. Caprico has more than ordinary merit as an actor, though not able to regard him as another Edmund Kean. The audience received both him and the new drama with abundant enthusiasm. The experiment is likely to prove a triumph.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, at St. George's Hall, maintains its well-deserved popularity, steadfastly preserving the high position it has long occupied among the refined amusements of the metropolis.

Mr. Marlande Clarke will give an entertainment at St. James's Theatre, next Saturday, Nov. 3, for the benefit of the Indian Famine Fund. It will be under the special patronage of the Lord Mayor and the Mansion House Committee of the Fund, and will consist of scenes from "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Lady of Lyons," and vocal and instrumental music.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Joseph," an oratorio, the text selected by E. G. Monk, the music composed by G. A. Macfarren (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.). Of this new work, by the composer of "St. John the Baptist" and "The Resurrection," we have already spoken in reference to its first performance at the Leeds Festival last month, and need now, therefore, merely record its publication in a neat and inexpensive form, the orchestral accompaniments skilfully arranged for the pianoforte by Mr. F. W. Davenport. We shall soon have again to speak of the oratorio in reference to its coming performance in London.

"The Fire King," dramatic cantata, by Maud Hargreaves, music by Walter Austin (Metzler and Co.). This work was also produced at the Leeds Festival, and spoken of by us in reference thereto. It is now published in large octavo form, and at a price that places it within easy reach.

"The Mount of Olives," an oratorio composed by Beethoven (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This is a new and very cheap edition of the only work of its kind produced by the great symphonist. The oratorio has been published in England with various alterations of the text, one adaptation having changed the title to "Engedi." In the edition now referred to the original title is retained, and a new English version has been supplied by the Rev. J. Troutbeck, in which the German words are closely followed, thus preserving, as far as possible, the integrity of the work. It was with this version that the oratorio was performed at the recent Leeds Festival. The pianoforte accompaniment has been carefully revised by Mr. E. Prout.

The *Organist's Quarterly Journal* (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). The thirty-sixth part of this serial, for the current month, contains a varied selection of original compositions, beginning with a pleasing "Andante Espressivo," by Mr. Stimpson, organist of the Birmingham Townhall. This is followed by a characteristic "Allemande," by Mr. F. Archer; after which comes an expressive "Andante," by Dr. Roberts, of Halifax. The next piece is an effective "Postlude," by Mr. W. H. Wale, Mus. Bac., the two concluding movements being a bold march by Mr. W. A. C. Cruickshank, and a short melodious "Andante Grazioso," by Mr. G. Smith.

"Primer of Pianoforte Playing," by Franklin Taylor (Macmillan and Co.). This little book is one of the valuable (although cheap) series of primers issued by the well-known firm just specified. Of Mr. F. Taylor's special excellence as an interpreter of classical pianoforte music we have had several occasions to speak, and the small volume now referred to affords ample evidence of the extent and soundness of his musical taste and judgment. The amount of valuable information here collected is surprising when considering the limited compass within which it is contained. The remarks are comprised under the general headings of "touch," "exercises," "fingering," "phrasing," and "ornament," on all which subjects Mr. Taylor affords copious instructions, illustrated with examples in music type. The volume can scarcely fail to be largely in demand.

A meeting was recently held at Ayr to establish an archaeological society for the counties of Ayr and Wigtown. The Earl of Stair, K.T., Lord Lieutenant, presided. The Earl of Stair was elected president of the society; and the Marquis of Bute, the Marquis of Ailsa, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Dalrymple, the Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, Sir Robert Maxwell of Monreith, Sir W. Montgomerie Cunningham, M.P., Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, and Sir William Wallace of Cairnryan, vice-presidents.

A sale of pure-bred stock, the property of the Queen, was held by Mr. John Thornton on Tuesday at the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, Windsor. The stock consisted of forty pure-bred shorthorns from the old established herd at Windsor Castle, among them being about a dozen specimens of the Knightley blood, half of them being of the favourite Coldcream tribe; five lots were of the Graceful family, descended from Mr. Arbutnot's celebrated herd, with which Fawsley was so closely allied. A number of heifers were bred from the animals which have been reared upon the farm during the last thirty years, and are noted for their dairy qualities. They were principally by Mr. Booth's King Tom (31,521) and Manrico (26,805), and the cows and heifers were mostly in calf to King Rufus (31,351). Several Jersey heifers and bulls, and some Clydesdale entire colts and fillies, bred from purest strains, were included in the sale. The shorthorn cows realised 1304 gs. and the four bulls 115 gs. Six Jersey cows realised 116 gs., and the entire sale about 2100 gs. The principal buyers were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Wellington, the Hon. R. Nevill, Major Carlyn, Mr. Russell (Sevenoaks), and Mr. Tesdale (Kensington).



GREAT FALLEN TREE AT MARIPOSA, CALIFORNIA.

### THE GREAT TREES OF CALIFORNIA.

We do not seem to be aware that, in calling these trees by the name of "Wellingtonia," we are guilty of a want of courtesy to our American cousins; yet the American evidently has justice on his side when he complains of the English botanist who so named these largest of existing trees. As they grow only upon American soil, good taste might have dictated the name of Washington; but it was decidedly wrong to name them after a British hero; and this error becomes the more glaring when it is considered that they were already, in botanical fashion, classified and named. There was a tree, well enough known in the same region, before the great trees of California were discovered, which was commonly known as "Redwood" from its colour. The American botanists gave it the name of *Sequoia sempervirens*. This name was derived from a noted half-blood Indian of the Cherokees, called George Guess, but whose Indian name was Sequoyah. When the great trees were discovered, as they were of the same genus, they were naturally classed with the other, and called the *Sequoia gigantea*, a title which we ought always to give them, and we should do all in our power to erase the other name by which they are most commonly known amongst us. The tree first received the name of *Sequoia gigantea* so early as 1851, from a French botanist, M. Decaisne, and it is described by him, and classified in the "Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France," vol. i., p. 70. At first only two groups of



THE GELADA MONKEYS AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

these trees were known, that of Mariposa and that of Calaveras; but several others have been since described. They are always found in groups, and at Mariposa there are about 200 of these trees. There are none of them in the Yosemite Valley, but the Mariposa group is only about sixteen miles due south of the Yosemite, and as they are generally visited on the way to that valley, it is natural to talk of them and of its scenery together. These trees are confined to a region between lat. 36 deg. and 38 deg. 15 min., and their growth is limited to an elevation not lower than 5000 ft., and never higher than 7000 ft. They are thus very limited in their geographical range. The Mariposa group is visited from Clark's Ranch, standing on a hill about 1500 ft. higher up, or about 5500 ft. above the sea level. The largest tree in this grove is the one known as the "Grizzly Giant." It is said to measure 300 ft. in height, and is 93 ft. 7 in. in circumference at its base, or over 30 ft. in diameter, and 68 ft. 3 in. at 11 ft. above the ground. As the tree has suffered from burning, these measurements scarcely do justice to its true growth. It is about 300 ft. in height. Half way up there is a branch 9 ft. in diameter, which itself would make a very respectable tree. The trees are all named after great men, such as Longfellow, or Abraham Lincoln, President Grant, and Ferdinand Lesseps. The "Grizzly Giant" is so named because it has passed its prime, and shows all the marks of age and endurance of time and rough weather. Another large tree has been blown from its roots, which is now known as the "Fallen Monarch."



THE RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE CLEOPATRA, AT DAWN IN THE BAY OF BISCAY, OCTOBER 15.

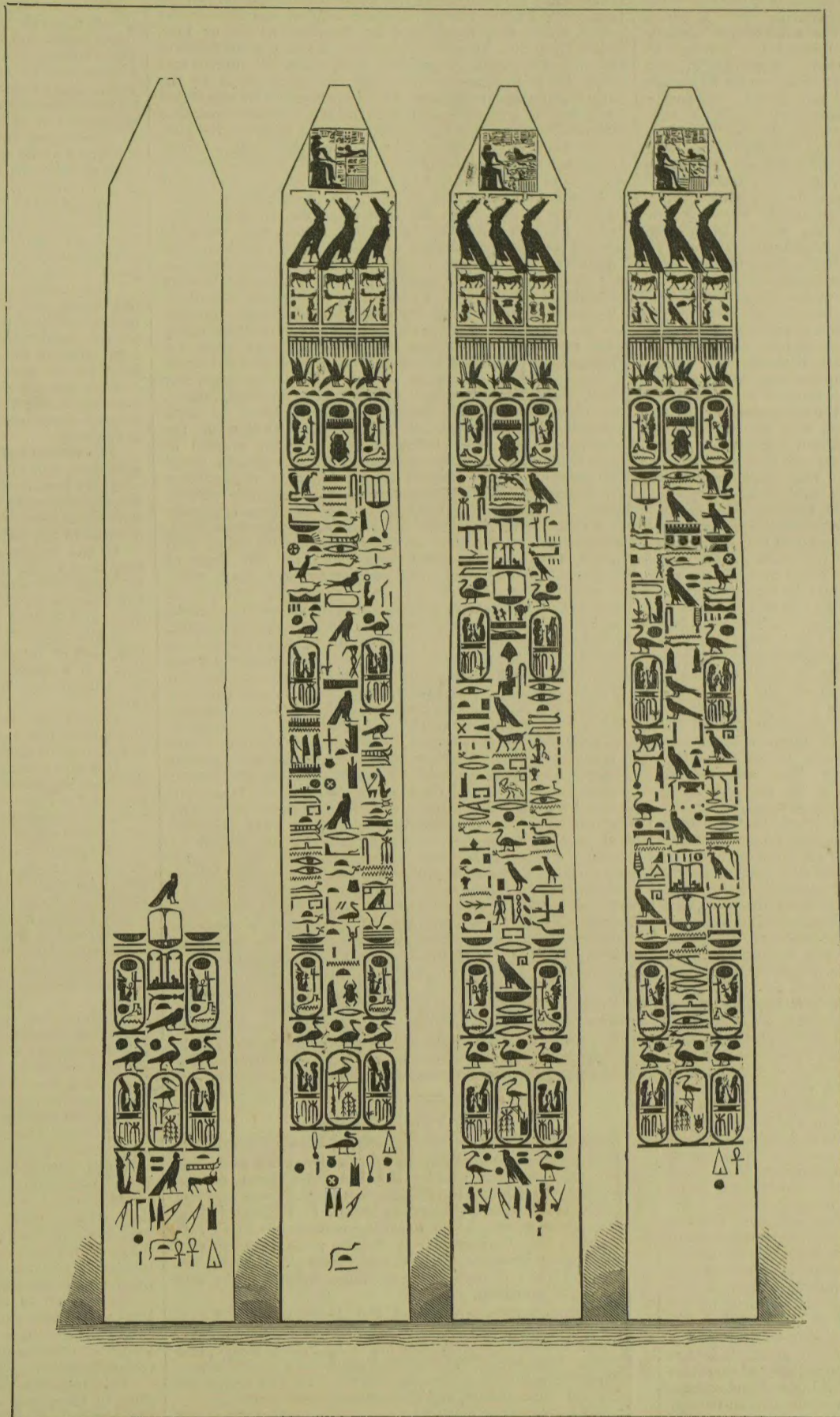
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN CARTER, OF THE CLEOPATRA.

Our Illustration shows one very old tree which has fallen, and has had the decayed wood of its central part burned out, and which now lies like a great tunnel, so wide that a man on horseback can ride through a portion of it.

This gigantic Californian tree has only one rival, and that is in Australia and Tasmania. It is known as the *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, and attains even 400 ft. in height. There is one said to reach 480 ft., exceeding the highest specimen of the *Sequoia gigantea* by 150 ft. But the largest of those Australian giants does not exceed the diameter of 81 ft. There is, again, another big tree, which far exceeds the *Sequoia* in thickness; it is the *Baobab*, or *Adamsonia digitata*; but this species, although swelling out at the base, is of a low growth, never exceeding 70 ft. in height. If both thickness and height of the great trees of the Pacific slope be taken into consideration, they stand as yet without a known rival. A gentleman who had lately returned from visit to California was once asked how the great trees were to be described, from the want of anything approaching them in size in the Old World. He had recourse to selecting two trees about thirty feet apart, and then he said:—"Look here, one of the great trees of California fills up a space as large as that." It is the only way to realise on an English lawn the size of these giants of the botanical creation.

#### MONKEYS AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

Among the Zoological novelties lately added to the exhibition at the Alexandra Palace will be found an Abyssinian family of monkeys, imported into this country by Messrs. Hagenbeck and Rice, of Hamburg. In their cage in the central hall these interesting animals are likely to arrest attention. Dr. Rüppell, a German traveller, is credited with having discovered this rare species of monkey some fifty years ago in the mountains of Abyssinia, but did not do more than introduce the skin of one of the animals into this country. The family of monkeys now on exhibition at the Alexandra Palace—seven in number—claim notice for some peculiarities of form and hirsute covering. The males possess an amplitude of hair over the shoulders like a cape, and this protection would seem to be necessary in the cold, mountainous region in which the animals live. A distinctive feature in the animal is a small triangular space in the chests of both males and females. This space is of a pink colour when the animal is in repose, but under irritation the colour becomes red. There are seven animals



CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE: FACSIMILE OF THE INSCRIPTIONS.

in all, the father of the family standing about three feet high, and the youngest of the progeny not exceeding the dimensions of a small kitten.

#### CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Our readers last week were informed that the south-west gale of Sunday, the 14th, raging in the Bay of Biscay, as well as in England, compelled the abandonment, early next morning, of Mr. Dixon's ingenious vessel, or iron-plate cylinder, named the *Cleopatra*, in which the Egyptian obelisk from Alexandria was being towed by the steamer *Olga* on its voyage to London. It was further stated in our last that the *Cleopatra* was afterwards picked up by a steamer, the *Fitzmaurice*, bound for the Spanish port of Valencia; and we have since learned that the obelisk, in its still floating iron case, is left in safety at Ferrol, whence it will no doubt soon be brought to its destination; but some delay may arise from the claim of salvage to be paid for its recovery when cast adrift, and apparently in a foundering condition, at sea. The circumstance to be most deplored is the drowning of six men belonging to the *Olga*, who bravely went off to save the men from the *Cleopatra*, and whose boat was swamped during the height of the gale on Sunday week.

We are enabled, by the assistance of Captain Henry Carter, who commanded the *Cleopatra*, to give the illustrations which appear in our front-page Engraving, and in the large Engraving presented as our Extra Supplement for this week. The following account of the abandonment of the *Cleopatra*, and the rescue of the crew, is also derived from information furnished to us by Captain Carter:—

"The crew of the *Cleopatra* consisted of eight men, and Captain Carter, who commanded. She left Alexandria, in tow of the *Olga*, on the 21st ult. Everything went on well till near the middle of the Bay of Biscay. The little vessel proved itself worthy of its designer and of the confidence expressed during the period of uncertainty both by Mr. Dixon and his consulting engineer, Mr. Baker. Even in the rough weather experienced from the time she entered the Bay of Biscay, not a drop wetted the main deck over the house. Of course, as the vessel lay so low in the water, the prow was covered by every wave with which it came in contact; but the front pillar, which supported the hurricane deck or gallery, split each wave, and, throwing the halves on each side, left the deck-house clear. Though the pitching was considerable, owing to the evenly distributed weight unavoid-



SKETCHES OF THE WAR: OUR SPECIAL ARTIST'S TENT.



THE LAST SHELL BEFORE LEAVING SINANKEUL.

able from the form of the Needle, the rolling was practically none. The cylindrical form of the hull allowed the sea to slip over it without causing the slightest disturbance.

"In the early part of the passage across the Bay of Biscay the wind was south, and consequently in line with the Cleopatra, which was travelling northwards. A little before sunset on Sunday, the 14th inst., the wind veered towards the west, and the captain of the Cleopatra determined to lie-to for the night, head to the wind. It was not without difficulty that the Olga was put about, owing to the heavy sea then running. The Cleopatra did not follow sufficiently quickly, and a sea struck the deck-house, causing her to roll, for the second time during the voyage. At that moment, Captain Carter says, he felt something moving under him, and knew at once that the ballast had shifted. The little ship was at once thrown on her side, and every wave washed clean over her, causing the deck-house to disappear entirely each time. The signal was at once given from the Cleopatra to cast off, as, from her position, she would be utterly unable to show any lights during the night, while the weight of 400 yards of steel  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. cable, between her and the Olga, would inevitably cause the two vessels to come together. Not much was to be feared on the score of the Cleopatra, as she had a 'collision chamber' in front, but the fate of the Olga would have been certain. With the hope of righting her somewhat, the mast of the Cleopatra was cut off, and the deck was cleared of rigging. The effect of this, however, was inappreciable. Then the well-known unfortunate attempt was made to get the crew off by sending a manned boat from the Olga. The boat came quite close to the Cleopatra, and a line was thrown and caught, but the men were unable to hold on. The sea drifted their boat away, and it was never again seen. The position of the Cleopatra was forlorn indeed: being mastless, heeled over till the deck made an angle of 50 degrees, and completely washed by every sea. As soon as dawn made it possible for the Olga to distinguish her consort a manilla-hemp rope (which, being light, floated on the surface of the water) was paid out. The Olga then steamed across the front of the Cleopatra, causing the rope which she dragged through the water to strike on the prow of the Cleopatra. Before it could be caught, the sea had washed it away again, and the Olga was obliged to come into dangerous proximity to the Cleopatra, in order that a line might be thrown on board the latter. A hawser was then bent on to the line, far short of its other extremity. The men on board the Cleopatra, by their hauling at the line, brought over the hawser and the continuation of the line at the same time, so that there were now two ropes connecting the ships. The hawser was made fast to the front part of the Cleopatra, and when the signal was given a boat was lowered from the Olga, and was drawn across the intervening space by the line. Another line, attached to the prow of the little boat, kept it in communication with the Olga. It is just the exciting moment, when the boat has nearly reached the disabled vessel, that has been chosen for one illustration. The dawn has broken, but the sun not yet risen. Some pieces of cloud are floating about the sky, but the storm is over, though the sea still remains nearly as rough as before. The men are all huddled on the deck. The original steel cable is seen hanging from the prow, and the Manilla rope, fastened to the front pillar which supports the hurricane-deck or gallery. As the state of the waves permitted, the men dropped one by one into the boat, but not without great difficulty. The boatswain was seriously ill, and one of the men was invalided by a damaged foot. The safe removal of these two was a serious anxiety to Captain Carter, but was accomplished without accident. They were dragged on board the Olga by the second line before mentioned, and Captain Booth then ordered the Cleopatra to be cut adrift."

We gave, in the *Illustrated London News* of March 10, a series of illustrations of the design and construction of the cylinder-vessel intended to contain the prostrate obelisk for its conveyance by sea; and of the mode in which it was to be inclosed by this iron case, then to be removed from its former position, where it fell ages since, in the sands of the seashore at Alexandria, and to be floated in the harbour there. All this was successfully performed by the enterprising civil engineer, Mr. John Dixon, assisted by his brother, Mr. Wayman Dixon, in the course of the past summer; and the steamer Olga was engaged to tow the obelisk-vessel, bearing the name of Cleopatra, as stated above, from Alexandria to London. The cost of this difficult operation, to an amount not exceeding £10,000, is defrayed by the munificent gift of Mr. Erasmus Wilson, the eminent surgeon, this payment on his part becoming due upon the safe arrival of the obelisk here; but the risk of losing the actual cost, in case of a failure, being taken by Mr. Dixon. The public is therefore greatly indebted to both those gentlemen for their generous personal sacrifices in the task of bringing home an object of historic and artistic interest, which was already the property of the British nation, having been presented to our Government, or repeatedly offered, by the Khedive and former Pasha of Egypt. Major-General Sir James Alexander has the merit of having proposed and advocated this measure during many years past. It was by him that Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson subsequently, were led to take it up, as they have done, in such a liberal spirit and with such practical results.

A threepenny pamphlet by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, "Our Egyptian Obelisk—Cleopatra's Needle" (published by Brain and Co., of Paternoster-row), will afford the general reader perhaps sufficient information; but Mr. W. R. Cooper, secretary to the "Society of Biblical Archaeology," has produced "A Short History of the Egyptian Obelisks" (Samuel Bagster and Sons), which discourses more largely of these interesting monuments, their original position and significance, their historical associations, and the present situation of all those now extant in Egypt or in different cities of Europe. Translations are given also, from the French version by M. Chabas, of some of the hieroglyphic inscriptions on obelisks. The best English authority upon this subject is Dr. S. Birch, the learned curator of Egyptian Antiquities at the British Museum. He contributed a valuable account of this particular obelisk, one of those two called Cleopatra's Needles, to the "Museum of Classical Antiquities," some time ago. We are now informed that Dr. Birch has been engaged in deciphering the inscription on the obelisk, hitherto unread, a facsimile of which appears in our Engraving, and that his version of it will be published in the *Athenaeum*. We take the opportunity of recommending to those who feel any interest in the historical aspects of this matter a little book recently issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, one of the series entitled, "Ancient History, from the Monuments." "Egypt, from the Earliest Times to B.C. 300," written by Dr. Birch, is a concise but most instructive and satisfactory account of that singular ancient monarchy, till it became a province of the Persian, and subsequently of the Macedonian Empire. The reign of the Greek Ptolemy Princes, to the Roman conquest and the death of Cleopatra, is not included.

There are some forty Egyptian obelisks, great and small, and several much older than the one which is now coming to London. The largest at Rome stands in front of the Lateran church; there is also one in front of St. Peter's, and several

others. It is considered by Egyptologists that the obelisk and the pyramid were forms symbolical of the rising and the setting sun. Obelisks were erected to the east of the river Nile—pyramids on its western bank. The Rising Sun, which extended to noon-day, was the visible manifestation, in their pantheistic Nature-worship, of the generative and preservative power, which they worshipped by the name of Ra, or Life. The Setting Sun, ultimately including Night, was the token of Death, and the dark Underworld, into which the human soul would descend, like other animals, as was signified by the daily sinking of the sun beneath the horizon. This was called Tum, and the pyramids, dedicated to Tum, were the sepulchres of dead Kings and illustrious persons. The Egyptian temples, on the contrary, in which Ra and the other Gods of Life, Light, and Truth were worshipped, had their gates adorned with pairs of obelisks, which also served as monuments to record the name and fame of the monarchs by whom they were set up. An Egyptian King was, in fact, deified in his lifetime, like the Caesars of Rome, who probably learned from Egypt this trick of blasphemous arrogance. The Pharaoh of the day was the Horus, the incarnate Son of Ra, and the Kheper-Ra, or earthly God of his age, with other preposterous titles, with which these obelisks are inscribed. The most ancient obelisk known is supposed to be not much less than five thousand years old. The two obelisks which were removed by Octavius or Augustus Caesar from On (Heliopolis) to Alexandria, where they ornamented the front of the Casereum, in honour of Julius Caesar, are popularly called "Cleopatra's Needles." That famous Princess, indeed, had died several years before, yet she is likely to have designed their removal, as well as the erection of the Casereum. The two obelisks themselves were erected at On or Heliopolis, seven or eight hundred miles distant, about 1600 years before the birth of Christ, together with another pair of obelisks, now respectively at Constantinople and at Rome. The Pharaoh or King by whom they were originally set up at On was Thothmes III.; but one of his successors, Rameses II., or Sesostris as the Greeks called him, who reigned two centuries later, has added the side lines of hieroglyphic inscriptions, to his own honour and glory, while the middle perpendicular line sets forth the renown of Thothmes III., the proper constructor and donor of the obelisk. The dimensions of our huge monolith, which consists of syenite, the rose-red granite of Syene or Assuan, are exceeded by one of those of Karnac, and slightly by those brought to Rome and to Paris. Its length is 68 ft.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., and its greatest breadth at the base is 7 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. on two opposite sides, and 7 ft. 5 in. the other two sides, the base not presenting a perfect square, but a perfect rectangular figure. The breadth, as it ascends, gradually diminishes to within 7 ft. or 8 ft. of the top, where it tapers off into a slender pyramid, which was perhaps covered with bronze or gold. A small model of the perfect obelisk, made under the direction of Mr. Bonomi, is now on view at Sir John Soane's Museum at Lincoln's-inn-fields. The weight of the real obelisk is 186 tons, and its solid measurement is 2529 cubic feet. Where it shall be placed in London, whenever it arrives, has not yet been finally determined. Parliament-square, between Palace-yard, Westminster, and the gardens adjoining St. Margaret's church-yard and Westminster Abbey, is preferred by Mr. Erasmus Wilson and by Mr. Dixon; and a wooden model has been put up there, during the last few weeks, to show the effect. Our illustrations will help the reader at a distance from London to judge of this disputed question, which must, however, be decided finally by her Majesty's Government. It is said that the First Commissioner of Works, to whose department it belongs, has referred it to the Prime Minister, and Lord Beaconsfield is now considering the point; but there will be plenty of time before we get the obelisk safely moored alongside the Thames Embankment.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

Among the principal events of last week are the following:—

In the annual competition for the challenge cup presented to the Queen's (Westminster) by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., the cup and first prize of £7 were adjudged to Private C. F. Lowe. The other prizes were won by the following members:—£5, Private Parkinson; £4, Corporal H. B. Wilson; £3 each, Private W. H. Brewer, Private J. Palmer, and Private C. Morgan; £2, Private J. Dyke; £1 each, Sergeant Tuke, Private Vicars, and Private J. B. Southam.

The annual prize-meeting of the A (Ward of Aldgate) company of the London Brigade took place at the City ranges, Rainham. The first prize was taken by Private Lacey, and following him were Corporal Judkinson, Captain Hickey, Corporal Drought, and Private Morris. In the series for recruits, M'Vane, Kirby, and Hayton were the winners.

The inhabitants of Sydenham having subscribed about £60 to purchase challenge cups for the 9th Kent (Plumstead) Artillery, the presentation took place last Saturday. The volunteers marched over to Sydenham from their head-quarters at Plumstead, and were received by the Vicar and many of the principal residents in the public hall, where the prizes were presented by Mrs. Legge. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, suitably acknowledged the gifts.

A match was fired between the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers and the 1st London Engineers, which resulted in a victory for the 1st London by 65 points.

The members of the 26th Kent (Woolwich Arsenal) completed its regimental shooting club competition at the Royal Arsenal practice range on Saturday afternoon, when the badges were finally won by Corporal Frost, Corporal Welsby, and Corporal Andrews. The corps prizes were shot for at the same time, and the following were the highest scores:—Corporal Andrews, Corporal Brand, Private Brand, Lance-Corporal Marshall, Private Dargie, Sergeant Wood, Corporal Webb, Private Simmons, Private Welch, Major Farrell.

In the thirteenth competition for the brigade challenge medal of the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade, the holder, Sergeant Stuart, was again successful.

Two matches, Martini-Henry v. Snider, resulting in both cases in a victory for the former weapon, were decided last week. The first was a return match between teams of six men from the 64th Regiment and the 6th Essex Rifles. The 64th scored 464; and the 6th Essex, 399 points.—The other match was fired at Edinburgh by teams of ten sergeants of the 78th Regiment and 1st Selkirkshire Rifles, the former being victorious by 129 points.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* is informed that one of the metropolitan volunteer regiments has succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of the Chancery Division of the High Court that it is the legal successor and representative of one of the volunteer corps disbanded at the beginning of the century, and has received a considerable sum of money which was in court to the credit of the disbanded corps.

The foundation-stone of a new Townhall was laid at Wakefield on the 18th inst.

#### WRECK REGISTER OF THE PAST YEAR.

After a great storm which has caused great devastation both on land and sea, a few remarks on the Wreck Register and Chart of the past year will not be inappropriate.

We accordingly find that the Parliamentary return in question, which is prepared by the Board of Trade, contains much useful and varied information on a subject of national importance. We regret to find, however, that the year's wrecks and casualties have exceeded those of any previous year. The whole number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions on our shores during the year was 3757, or 167 more than the number reported for the previous year.

The sites of these several disasters are distinctly shown on the wreck chart accompanying the Register, which also indicates the stations of the 267 life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution.

From 1856 to 1860 the average number of wrecks each year was 1252; from 1861 to 1865 it was 1538; from 1866 to 1870 it was 1862; and from 1871 to 1875-6, after subtracting, for the purpose of proper comparison, the minor casualties in the years 1874-6, the average reached 2226.

The number of ships lost or damaged in the 3757 casualties during the year 1875-6 was 4554, representing a tonnage of upwards of 1,028,000 tons. The number of ships in 1875-6 is more than the total in the previous year. The number of ships reported is in excess of the casualties reported, because in cases of collision two or more ships are involved in one casualty. 3754 of these were British ships, of which 2678 were employed in our coasting trade; 720 were foreign vessels, 25 of which were also employed as coasters; and of the remainder (80) the nationality is unknown.

The wrecks last year comprised 502 total losses, 1076 serious casualties, and 2179 minor accidents.

If we further subdivide them, we learn that 775 were cases of collision, being 116 more than in the previous year; and 2982 wrecks and casualties other than collisions, or 51 in excess of those in the former year.

Of the wrecks and casualties other than collisions, 425 were total losses, 176 of which were caused by stress of weather, 111 from carelessness or neglect, 29 from defects in the ship or her equipments (19 of them being caused by unseaworthiness), and 78 from various other causes.

Again: 851 of the casualties resulted in serious damage and 1706 in minor damage; of those, 1456 were caused by stress of weather, 423 from carelessness, 180 from defects in the ship or her equipments, and the remainder from other causes.

It will thus be seen that 29 vessels were totally lost and 180 damaged on our coasts during the year through defects in the ships or their equipments.

It is also a remarkable fact that 1929 of the casualties of the year happened when the wind did not exceed a strong breeze; 745 during weather in which a ship, if properly found, manned, and navigated can keep the sea in safety; and only 977 with the wind at and above a strong gale.

The greatest number of wrecks occurred on the east coast; but, as usual, the loss of life was largest on the west coast. The gales most fatal to shipping on our coasts are westerly winds, the most destructive being from south-west; strong westerly winds being more common than easterly winds.

As regards the loss of life, we observe that lives were sacrificed in 1 out of every 22 of the casualties last year, 778 lives being lost from 143 British and 28 foreign ships. Fortunately, the number is 148 less than those lost in the previous year.

We now turn to a more interesting and encouraging subject—that of saving life from the wrecks before mentioned. It is satisfactory to find that 4358 lives were thus saved during the year 1875-6 by the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution, the rocket apparatus of the Board of Trade, ships' boats, coastguard and fishing boats, harbour life-boats, and various other means.

Of course, the palm of success in this great salvage of life must always be yielded to the perilous deeds of the life-boats, of which there are now 267 under the management of the Life-Boat Institution. During every storm on our coasts their services are, as is well known, most prompt and successful; their gallant crews never failing—in the face of the heaviest gales and the darkest nights—to go afloat in them, and perform, or try to perform, the noble duty they have undertaken—to succour, in the hour of his deepest distress and helplessness, the shipwrecked sailor.

In addition to the hearty and earnest co-operation of the local committees and the boatmen on the coast, these boats are constantly visited by the institution's three inspectors of life-boats, who thus materially aid in securing as much as possible complete system and efficiency at each life-boat station.

It is, however, only just to the Board of Trade to state that they, in every respect, seek to accomplish equal efficiency at the stations of the rocket and mortar apparatus, which are so admirably and skilfully worked by the officers and men of the coastguard service and the brigades of volunteers who help them.

Thus we see that the great work of saving life from shipwreck on the coasts of the United Kingdom is carried on with an ardour and a liberality which know no check or stint.

It is impossible to visit any of the stations of the National Life-Boat Institution without hearing lively expressions of confidence in its life-boats, and of appreciation of its prompt liberality in regard to its rewards to the crews and the annual expenditure on the life-boat establishment. We may here mention that the payments voted last year by the Life-Boat Institution to its volunteer crews amounted to £8000, for going afloat in the life-boats on occasions of saving life and of quarterly exercise of the boats.

It is satisfactory to find that the work of the institution is thoroughly appreciated and understood, not only throughout the British Isles, but also throughout Europe and wherever the English language is spoken.

The Barrow School Board has determined to establish higher grade schools within the borough and to open science classes. It is also proposed to establish trade schools.

The Commissioners of Patents, in their report of last year, which has been issued in a Parliamentary paper, state that the number of applications during the year exceeded those of any former year, being 5069. After deducting the patents not completed, and the number lapsed, there are 3367 in force.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bart., M.P., distributed last Saturday the prizes and certificates gained by the students of the Liverpool Science and Art Classes. He traced the progress of science and art schools throughout the country, and gave Lancashire credit for being the first to move in the work. He then proceeded to speak of the importance of scientific teaching in board and other schools, and quoted some of his own experiences in early life to show the practical advantages of a knowledge of such matters as drawing and chemistry. The livery companies of London had, he stated, done good service by voting from £12,000 to £14,000 a year for promoting technical education in the large manufacturing towns.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MAJOR-GENERAL GWILT.

Major-Gen. John Gwilt, C.B., died on the 18th inst., aged sixty. He was second son of the late Robert Gwilt, Esq., of Icklingham, Suffolk, and Chelsea, Middlesex, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Burton Williams, Esq., of the Bahama Isles. He commanded for some years the 34th Regiment, with which he served in the Crimea from Dec. 9, 1854, to July 18, 1855, including the siege of Sebastopol. He was present at the capture of the rifle-pits on April 19, and commanded the regiment at the assault on the Redan on June 18, when he was severely wounded. For his services during the war, besides promotion to the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour and received the decoration of the fifth class of the Order of the Medjidie. He also went through the Indian campaigns of 1857-9, including the actions of Cawn-pore on Nov. 26, 27, and 28, 1857; capture of Meeangunge, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and defeat of the rebels under Bala Rao near Bootwul, on the Nepal frontier. He was in the receipt of a reward for distinguished services.

MAJOR-GENERAL WERGE.

Major-General Henry Reynolds Werge, late of the 2nd (the Queen's Royal) Regiment, died on the 14th inst. He was born Dec. 23, 1822, the third son of Edwards Werge, Esq., of Hexgreave Park, Notts, by Elizabeth, his wife, only child of John Reynolds, Esq., of Bilsthorpe, and was descended from an ancient family, to which belonged Sir Clement Wearn, Solicitor-General, Counsel for the Crown at Bishop Atterbury's trial. Werge served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5 with the 55th Regiment, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie of Oct. 26, and as Brigade-Major to the First Brigade and Division at the assault on the Redan on Sept. 18. He had received the Crimean medal with three clasps, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the fifth class of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. He was on the list of officers retired on full pay.

THE HON. MRS. GREVILLE-HOWARD.

The Hon. Mary Greville-Howard, of Elford, in the county of Stafford, Castle Rising, in the county of Norfolk, and Ashted Park, Surrey, died on the 19th inst., in her ninety-third year. This venerable lady, one of our great landed proprietors, possessing some 20,000 acres in the counties of Norfolk, Westmorland, Stafford, and Surrey, was only daughter and heiress of Richard Bagot (afterwards Howard), brother of the first Lord Bagot, and was, through her mother, Frances (sister of Henry, twelfth Earl of Suffolk and fifth Earl of Berkshire), eventual representative of the thirteenth Earl of Suffolk. She married, July 9, 1807, Colonel the Hon. Fulke Greville Upton, second son of Clotworthy, first Lord Templetown, and her husband assumed, in consequence, the surname of Howard. He died s.p. March 4, 1846.

MR. FENWICK, OF BURROW HALL.

Edward Matthew Fenwick, Esq., of Burrow Hall, Westmorland, and Cloughton, in the county of Lancaster, J.P. and D.L., died recently, aged sixty-five. He was son of Edward James Reid, Esq., of Jamaica, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of Matthew Williams, Esq., of Garthmill, in the county of Montgomery, and took by Royal license the surname and arms of Fenwick, in consequence of his marriage with Sarah Fenwick Bowen, granddaughter and heiress of Thomas Fenwick, Esq., of Burrow Hall. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1854, and joined the Northern Circuit. In 1864 he became M.P. for Lancaster, and sat for that town until 1866. He was a magistrate for the counties of Lancaster, York, and Westmorland, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the first named. His son and heir, Thomas Fenwick, M.A., J.P., is a barrister of the Inner Temple.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Rev. Charles Williams, D.D., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, on Oct. 17, aged seventy.

Robert Waller, Colonel late Bengal Horse Artillery, on Oct. 17, at The Elms, Shirley, Southampton, aged sixty-nine.

Major William N. Leader, Special Correspondent in Roumelia for the *Daily Telegraph*, of fever.

James Edward De La Mare, of Maryon-road, Charlton, late principal of the bank-note office, Bank of England, on the 13th inst., in his sixty-sixth year.

General Thomas Crombie, Colonel of the 96th Regiment, and late of the Coldstream Guards, on the 14th inst., at 33, Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly, in his seventy-second year.

Lady Frederick Beauclerk, on the 14th inst., at 4, Manson-place, aged sixty-one. Her Ladyship (Jemima Eleanor) was sixth daughter of James Raymond Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, Clackmannanshire; was married in 1848, and leaves two sons.

John Salusbury Davenport, Deputy-Commissary-General, son of the late Admiral Sir Salusbury Davenport, C.B., K.C.H., of Bramall Hall, Cheshire, and Weedon Lodge, Bucks, on the 18th inst., at 30, Clarence-square, Brighton, aged sixty.

George William Bulkeley Hughes, late Captain 62nd Regiment, only son of Major-General Robert George Hughes, of Llyon, Anglesey, grandson of Sir William Bulkeley Hughes, of Plas Coch, and nephew of William Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., M.P., on the 12th inst., at Carreg Bran, Anglesey.

Dr. Basham, senior physician to the Westminster Hospital, aged sixty-eight. He commenced his medical studies at the Westminster Hospital as a pupil of the late Dr. John Bright, went afterwards to Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1834, and was for some time examiner in medicine at the Royal College of Physicians. He was the author of several medical books.

The Very Rev. C. Vignoles, Dean of Ossory, suddenly, on the 19th inst. He had been Dean of Ossory for thirty-four years, and was eighty-nine years old at the time of his death. He was descended from an ancient French family, and he, his father, and grandfather had all been chaplains of the Huguenot Church at Portarlington. The deceased Dean had won the affections of all classes in Kilkenny.

Frederick John Sandys Lindesay, Esq., D.L., of Loughry, in the county of Tyrone, and Inishanbo, in the county of Galway, late Major 3rd P. W. O. Dragoon Guards, on the 16th inst., aged forty-eight years. He was son of the late Frederick Lindesay, Esq., of Loughry, by his first wife, Agnes Cornish, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Bayntun Sandys, Bart., and was a scion of the noble house of Lindesay of the Byres.

Captain Puckford, R.N., in his eighty-second year. He had been present at several of the naval actions at the close of the Great War. It was rather, however, as a philanthropic than as a naval man that he gained distinction. Many charities shared his benefactions, and in the Plymouth Life-Boat Institution and the South Devon Institution for the Blind he took an active part. To the new building fund of the latter he lately gave £1000. Captain Puckford was far from being wealthy, and was enabled to bestow so many and such large benefactions by his extreme simplicity and frugality of living.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J R O (Warwick).—The term enigma is generally used where the position is described instead of being displayed upon a diagram. 2. When the Pawn is moved to K 6th, check is discovered to the Bishop at Q Kt 3rd. 3. Your proposed solutions are inaccurate.

H M P (Plymouth).—You shall have a report on your problem in our next issue.

E K B.—The "muddle," as you are pleased to call it, is on your side in respect of Problem No. 1753. So far as your analysis is concerned, Black, in reply to 1. K to Kt 8th (dis. ch), can reply with 1. K takes B; and, when you continue with 2. K to R 7th (dis. ch), he interposes the Queen. Your proposed defence to the author's solution, 1. Q to K B 5th (ch), is met by 2. K to Kt 6th (discovering checkmate).

P DALY (Clapham).—Please see answer to E K B.

S G (Falmouth).—We do not consider it a trouble to answer such questions. After the moves 1. B takes Q (ch), Kt takes B, if White continues with K to B 6th (dis. ch), Black defeats the mate by interposing the Knight.

G H M (New York).—The games are very acceptable.

T E Hughes (Lincoln).—Your analysis of No. 1753 is highly creditable, and deserves special mention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1752 received from J Willis, St. John's, N.B.; No. 1753, from M. Clare; No. 1754, from R H Brooks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1755 received from Edipus, C F, M Macrae, E P Vulliamy, J de Honsteyn, B Lewry, R H Brooks, and J Thursty.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1756 received from H B, E L G, An Amateur of Vieuxsieux Cabinet, Florence, Baz, H Stansfield, R Schofield, W Cowell, N Brock, B W Robson, P Hampton, E Esmond, D Leslie, T Edgar, F Wharton, M Rawlings, N Powell, G Foshrook, M Rees, N Hastings, C R E, S Adams, B Parkinson, F G V, S Threlfall, W C Dutton, J F Spiers, L B, M Whiteley, A Mackenzie, Robin Gray, G Reeves, J Lyndford, T W Hope, G Wright, W Alston, N E D, Tally-ho, S Western, Little, Leonora and Leon, Americaine, Black Knight, R T King, E Worsley, W Lee, Harrowan, B R Stone, H Burcher, W Nelson, A G R, Queen of Connaught, J Wontone, Paul's Root, R Roughhead, Mechanic, Triton, A Scot, J S W, Simplex, L S B, Con, W H Ward, J de Honsteyn, and Woolwich Chess Club.

\* This Problem cannot be solved by 1. R from Kt 6th to B 6th, as a great number of correspondents have supposed. Black's defence to that line of play is 1. B to B 6th, preparatory to checking with the Rook or interposing the Bishop, according to the attack.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 15 received from Edipus, Emile Frau, C F, Baz, Murdo Macrae, W T Aman, Maurice T de Burgh, Jane N of Utrecht, B H Brooks, F O Egger, Emmie, E E A, Woolwich Chess Club, W S Johansfors; No. 16, from H B, N Rumbelow, J B Jameson, Hereward, W S B, W Leeson, Baz, W H Ward, E L G, Copiapino, A S H Wood, J de Honsteyn, F O Egger, Richard de Skure, H M Prideaux, Woolwich Chess Club, and A A.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1755.

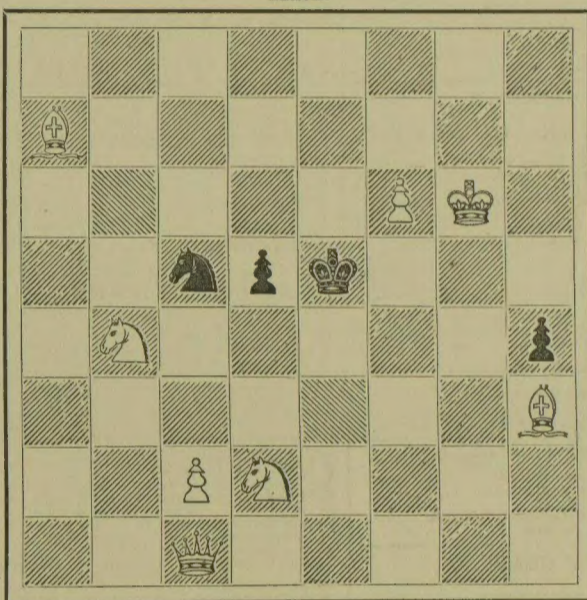
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to Q 3rd R to Q Kt 3rd\* 2. Q to Q R 3rd Any move  
3. Kt mates 3. Kt mates

\* If Black plays 1. Q to Q R 5th, then 2. Q to Q R 3rd (ch); if 1. Q to Q B 5th, 2. Q takes Q; if 1. Q to Q 5th, 2. R takes Q; if 1. Q takes P, 2. P takes Q, mating in each case on the following move.

PROBLEM No. 1758.

By J. PAUL TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The winter session of the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club was inaugurated on Saturday, the 13th inst., when Mr. J. H. Blackburne contested eight games simultaneously without seeing the boards and pieces. The play resulted in the blindfold player winning three games, losing two, and drawing the remaining three. The following are two of the games played on the occasion.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Mr. Heap.).	WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Mr. Heap.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. P to Q R 4th	Q to B 2nd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	23. P to R 5th	R to Kt 4th
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	24. R to Q 4th	R to Q sq
5. Castles	Kt takes P		
6. R to K sq	P to Q 4th		
7. B takes P	Q takes B		
8. Kt to B 3rd	Q to Q sq		

Q to B 6th, a move invented by the Rev. Professor Wate, is the best line of play for Black at this point.

9. Kt takes Kt	B to K 2nd	25. P to Q B 4th	R takes Kt P
10. B to Kt 5th	B to K 3rd	26. P takes B	Q R to Kt sq
11. B takes B	Q takes B		
12. Kt takes P	Castles (Q R)		

It would have been better to have exchanged the Knights at once, and then castled on King's side.

13. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	27. Q to R 6th	R to K 3rd
14. Q to K 2nd	K to Kt 2nd	28. R to K 6th	
15. P to Q Kt 4th	R to Q Kt sq		
16. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to R sq		
17. Q to B 3rd	R to Kt 3rd		
18. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 3rd		
19. Q R to Q sq	B to Q 4th		
20. Q to K 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd		

A hasty move, of which White takes immediate advantage. In the quality of readiness, indeed, Mr. Blackburne's blindfold play is superior to that of any other practitioner of our time.

If he had taken the Rook White could have continued with Q to R 6th, and mate follows in two moves.

Black resigned at this point, being minus a piece. The following continuation was subsequently pointed out by Mr. Blackburne; ex. gr. —

29. Q takes R	R to B sq		
30. Q takes Q B P (ch)	Q takes Q		
31. P takes Q	P to Kt 3rd		
32. Kt to R 6th	R to Q B sq		
33. R to Q sq	P moves		
34. R to Q Kt sq			

and wins.

Played at the same time between Mr. BLACKBURNE and Mr. E. H. WOOD. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Mr. W.).	WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Mr. W.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Q to B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	10. B to B 4th	Castles
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	11. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th	12. P takes P (en pass.)	Q takes K P
5. B to K 3rd	Kt takes Kt	13. Castles (Q R)	B to B 4th
6. B takes Kt	B takes B	14. P to Kt 4th	B to K 3rd
7. Q takes B		15. K to Kt sq	Q R to Q sq
		16. P to Q Kt 3rd	B takes B
		17. Kt takes B	Q to K B 5th
		18. Q to Kt 3rd	Q takes Q
		19. R P takes Q	
			and the game was drawn.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The handicap tourney of the City of London Chess Club was commenced last week with sixty-four competitors. Notwithstanding the great number of entries, it is expected that a strict application of the rules framed for the prevention of undue delay will enable the committee to bring the tourney to a conclusion before the end of the winter session. To the young chess amateur engaged in business, the City Chess Club affords an inexpensive and convenient resort for the practice of the game. It is open on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in each week; there is no betting on the play, and some of the best chessplayers in the metropolis are among the regular attendants. Among the competitors in the handicap tourney this season there are four players of the first class—Messrs. Boden, Blackburne, Macdonnell, and Potter.

The second meeting of the Lincolnshire Chess Association will be held at Grantham during the first week of the new year, under the presidency of Lord Brownlow, the Lord Lieutenant of the county. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold has become a patron of the association, and has given a handsome prize for competition at the forthcoming meeting. The several tourneys will be open to all British chess amateurs; and intending competitors should address the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Tetford Rectory, Lincoln.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1877) of Sir Williamson Booth, Bart., late of Paxton Park, Huntingdonshire, who died on Aug. 26 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by Sir Charles Booth, the brother, and John Marsland, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator directs all his real and personal estate to be sold and converted into money, and out of the proceeds thereof he gives to his executors £100 each; to his brother, Henry William Booth, an annuity of £200 for life; to his butler, Noah Rowell, an annuity of £50 for life; to his farm bailiff, Thomas Ashwell, and his servant, William Last, legacies of £50 each; and the residue to his four nieces, Mary Georgina, Frances Agnes, Florence, and Amy Laura, the daughters of his said brother Henry William.

The will (dated Oct. 6, 1868) of Sir John Henry Townsend-Farquhar, Bart., formerly of No. 4, Berkeley-street, and late of Blacklands House, Chelsea, who died on Aug. 14 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Sir Albert Townsend-Farquhar, Bart., the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his said brother absolutely.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1876) of Mr. Charles Gonne, late of Robertson-terrace, Hastings, and of The Lawn, Tonbridge Wells, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by William Gonne and Edward Gonne, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves legacies to his daughter and others, and the rest of his property to his sons, William, Charles, Thomas, and Edward.

The will and codicil (dated March 19, 1874, and Aug. 11, 1877) of Mrs. Sarah Clementina Gowan, late of Woodlawn, Dulwich, who died on Aug. 12 last, were proved on the 27th ult. by Charles Cecil Gowan and James Fraser Hore, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix leaves an annuity to her sister and a few legacies to her sons and others, and the remainder of her estate to her daughters, Elizabeth Hyde, Cecil D'Olier, and Edith Emily.

The will (dated May 1, 1876) of Mr. Frederick Mortimer Lewin, late of Halfway-street, Bexley, Kent, who died on June 17 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Charles James Abbott, Colonel Edward S. Beamish, and the Rev. John N. Fuller, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator devises his real estate in specific parts to his daughters, Mrs. Beamish, Mrs. Thompson, and his son, Mortimer Lewin; a cottage, with £100 per annum, to his housekeeper, Julia Reeves, for life; the Rectory meadow, adjoining Bexley parish church, upon trust, out of the rent to keep in repair his tomb and a tablet in the said church to the memory of his ancestors, and the balance of such rent for the poor of the parish; the residue of his property he leaves to his said son.

The will (dated March 16, 1871) of the Very Rev. William Gowan Todd, D.D., late of Park House, Blackheath Park, who died on July 27 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Francis Ridout Ward and W. H. G. Bagshawe, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500. The testator gives all his personal estate in trust for the benefit of fatherless children, at the discretion of his trustees, recommending to them first of all the fatherless children in the institution known as St. Mary's Orphanage, Greenwich.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mercury on the 5th, Venus on the 8th, and near Jupiter on the evening of the 9th. She is near Saturn on the evening and night hours of the 14th, being situated to the west of the planet; and also on the night hours of the 15th, being situated to the east of Saturn. She is near Mars on the nights of the 14th and 15th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 5th	at 48 minutes after 8h	in the morning.
First Quarter	" 12th	" 44 "	" 11 " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 20th	" 19 "	" 10 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 27th	" 5 "	" 10 " afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 2nd, and again on the evening of the 27th, and furthest from it on the evening of the 13th.

Mercury rises on the 2nd at 6h. 15m. a.m., or 41m. before the Sun; on the 7th at 6h. 44m. a.m., or 22m. before sunrise. On the 13th the planet and Sun rise nearly together; from the 14th to the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets with the Sun on the 20th; at 4h. 10m. p.m., or 14m. after sunset on the 27th; and at 4h. 13m. p.m., or 19m. after the Sun, on the last day. He is near the Moon on the 5th, in his descending node on the 12th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, and in aphelion on the 22nd.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 7th at 6h. 25m. p.m., or 2h. 2m. after sunset, which interval gradually increases night by night till the 17th, when 2h. 29m. is reached, and further to 3h. 3m. by the 27th, the planet setting on this day at 6h. 59m. p.m. She is near the Moon on the 8th, and near Jupiter on the 10th. She is due south on the 1st at 2h. 44m. p.m., and on the last day at 3h. 14m. p.m.

Mars sets on the 1st at 1h. 38m. a.m., on the 8th at 1h. 24m. a.m., on the 18th at 1h. 9m. a.m., on the 29th at 0h. 58m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 56m. a.m. He is near Saturn on the 4th, and near the Moon on the 15th. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 16m. p.m., in the middle of the month at 7h. 39m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 4m. p.m.

Jupiter is an evening star. The difference between the setting of this planet and sunset gradually decreases from 2h. 32m. on the 7th, to 2h. 16m. on the 17th, and to 2h. by the 27th, the planet setting on these days at 6h. 55m. p.m., 6h. 25m. p.m., and 5h. 55m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 9th. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 21m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 38m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 52m. p.m.

Saturn sets on the 1st at 1h. 40m. a.m., on the 8th at 1h. 15m. a.m., on the 18th at 0h. 35m. a.m., on the 27th at 11h. 56m. p.m., from which day he is an evening star; he sets on the last day of the month at 11h. 45m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 15th, and stationary among the stars on the 17th. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 19m. p.m., and on the last day at 6h. 25m. p.m.

Colonel John Conolly, V.C., has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, in the place of Captain Talbot, who succeeded Sir H. Duke as Chief Commissioner.

A vote of condolence with Mrs. Ward Hunt upon the death of her husband, the late First Lord of the Admiralty, was moved at the Northampton Quarter Sessions on the 19th inst. by Earl Spencer, seconded by the Duke of Grafton, and unanimously adopted.

The following is the title of the essay to which the Howard medal will be awarded by the Statistical Society in November, 1878:—The Effects of Health and Disease on Military and Naval Operations. The essays are to be sent in on or before June 30. The council have decided to grant £20 to the writer who may gain the medal.

FASHIONS FOR THE WINTER OF 1877.  
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

### NEW COLOURED SILKS,

at 3s. 6d., 3s. 11½d., and 4s. 4½d. per yard; also, richer quality, at 5s. 3d., usually sold at 7s. 6d. per yard. 250 shades to select from. Patterns free.

### ONE THOUSAND PIECES OF BLACK GROS GRAINS.

This extensive purchase comprises Silks of the best and most reliable makes, and are specially recommended. Prices 2s. 6d., 3s. 2½d., and 3s. 9d. per yard. Also richer goods, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Patterns free from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

### COLOURED GENOA VELVETS,

to match every silk, short pile, well covered, suitable for gowns, 6s. 11d. per yard. Any length cut. A special purchase of Black Lyons Velvet, all silk, at 9s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free from PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

### COLOURED SILK COSTUMES,

of the latest designs and most fashionable description, in all the new Coloured Silks, commencing at 6½ gs. Patterns of the Silks and Engravings post-free.

### BLACK SILK COSTUMES,

made from the new Paris Models in eight different styles of the most approved designs, as shown in engravings. Price, with bodice complete, 5½ gs. Patterns of the Silk and Fashion-Plates post-free from PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, London, W.

### NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN WINTER COSTUMES.

Cashmere and Silk Costumes, 4 gs. Specialties in Costumes, suitable for travelling, promenade, and indoor wear, 38s. 6d. to 7 gs. Rich Velvet Velveteen Costumes, 3½ gs. to 7 gs. Illustrations and Patterns of Materials post-free.

### IMPORTANT TO LADIES REQUIRING MADE BALL and WEDDING DRESSES.

Now ready, several thousand charming Dresses, in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 6d. to 10 gs. Engravings of the above, with many others, can be seen in the New Book of Fashions, which is sent post-free.

### A FAVOURITE DRESS IN TARLATAN.

The "DORA," any Colour or Black, profusely trimmed with flounces and ample train, 1 guinea. A substantial box included. A pretty Brussels Net Dress, in White, Black, and all Colours, for 28s. 6d., with material for bodice. Patterns of Materials and Illustrations free from PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, W.

### A LARGE COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES FOR WINTER DRESSES,

in every variety of Fabric and Shade of Colour, from 12s. 6d. to 42s. the Full Dress. Patterns free.

### IN 62 NEW SHADES OF COLOUR. CACHEMIRE DE PARIS.

This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its colourings than any article previously introduced, 48 inches wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free, PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

### VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON. CASHMERE MERINOES, all Wool.

This most useful material can be had in every new shade of Brown, Vert, Bouillie, Prune, &c. from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 11d. per yard, 45 in. wide. Patterns free.

### A NEW FABRIC FOR PALETOTS, &c. POIL DE CHAMEAU (Registered).

This elegant Fabric, though very warm, is remarkably light and soft, and can be had in choice Shades of Fawn, Drab, Grey, Light Brown, &c., 54 in. wide, from 5s. 6d. per yard. PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

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including a large assortment of Silk-striped Cloth Skirtings, Reversible Felts, plain Colours, new striped Flannel Cashmere, &c., from 2s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

NOW ON SALE AT HALF PRICE, 1000 UNMADE PALETOTS (Black), richly embroidered on very fine Cashmere or Diagonal Cloth. Full size and Newest Shape, from 28s. 6d. to 42s. each; formerly 3 gs. to 4 gs.

### IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL NEW COLOURS. VELVET - FINISHED VELVETEENS,

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PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-ST., W., having concluded the purchase of large quantities of SEAL FUR SKINS and Squirrel Furs, they are now on Sale, as quoted below:—Russian Seal Fur jackets, loose shapes, 24 to 28 in. deep, 6 to 10 gs. Ditto, fitting shapes, 30 to 36 in. deep, 9 to 20 gs. South Sea Seals, loose shapes, 2 to 4 gs.

### THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS IN MANTLES and PALETOTS.

Cashmere Circulars, lined Fur, 2 to 5 gs. Cashmere Paletots, lined Fur, 3½ to 8 gs. Silk Circulars, lined Fur, 3½ to 10 gs. Silk Paletots, lined Fur, 6 to 15 gs.

### THE NEW DIAGONAL CLOTH PALETOTS, 2 gs. to 5 gs.

The New Beaver Cloth Paletots, 28s. 6d. to 5 gs. New Ulster Mantles, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Waterproof Mantles and Ulsters, 17s. 6d. to 42s. Patterns and Engravings free from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

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woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Prune, and other solid colours, price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard. For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard. For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 54 in. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns sent post-free by

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"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as per excellence the material for ladies' wear. EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent patent dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability. Prices from 1s. 2½d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. E. B.'s NEW HAND-MADE VIGORNE CACHEMIRE and FOLEY SERGES are most fashionable. A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 54 in., from 3s. 9d. per yard. Pattern-books of the various makes and shades sent free by post, and carriage is paid to Bristol or London on parcels over 22. Goods packed for exportation. EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

ROYAL ESTAMINE SERGES.—A Stock of this beautiful warm material, in the new dark shades, now selling at 8½d. per yard. Patterns free. JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

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For TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE, CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES COMPLETE, in the New Style (Princess Polonaise and Skirt). Patterns and Photos free.

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DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery, and all made-up articles, in the most appropriate and best styles, at the lowest possible cost. Dressmaking and Millinery, by clever and expert artists.

### INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well

as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 226, 228, 230, 232, Regent-street, London.

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PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET. An immense purchase just completed in Lyons, from the well-known houses of Messrs. Bonnet, Ponsou, Crozat, &c.

500 Pieces at 2s. 6½d.  
150 Pieces at 3s. 6½d.; extra wide.  
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And prices ranging up to 10s. 6d. Patterns free.

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### BLACK SILK DRESS VELVETS.

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Black Brussels Net, at 28s. 6d.

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### SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,

33 inches long, for 9½ guineas.

38 inches long, for 11 guineas.

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Send size of waist with P.O. order.

Sous la direction d'une corsetière Parisienne.

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Mansion House-buildings, City, London.

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Electro-Silver Plate on Nickel.

Fiddle or Plain.

Set. 0.0.

12 Tablespoons or Forks, per doz. £1 10 0

12 Dessert-Spoons " " 1 12 0

12 Teaspoons " " 0 12 0

Salt, Mustard, or Egg Spoons " " 0 5 0

1 Pair Sugar-Tongs " " 0 2 6

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GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze, Medallion Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

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